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TUAN CHI-JUI MARCHING LARGE ARMY AGAINST CHANG HSUN AND NEW EMPEROR!

Former Premier Joins National Move Against Would-Be Dictator Of Hsuchowfu!

RUSSIA RE-UNITED FOR WAR BY NEWS OF REAL VICTORY!

Gen. Russky and Staff March Arm-in-Arm In Petrograd Celebration

KERENSKY IS HERO

News of Big Southwestern Offensive Absolutely Favorable

PESSIMISM GONE

Cheering Menaces Those Who Would Disgrace Name of Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 3.—The glorious news of the Russian success on the south-western front has transformed Petrograd. Pessimism has vanished and a wave of patriotism has drowned the exploits of the anarchists and mutinous soldiers and small attention is given today to the outpourings of the invertebrate Internationalists. If Russian successes continue the forces of disorder will have no more field days in the Capital such as yesterday's. Today the manly cheering for Russia's victory contained a note of menace to those who have disgraced the name of Russia. The national tricolor was seen in the streets and among the first striking incidents of the day was a procession headed by General Russky and Russian Staff Officers arm-in-arm with officers of the Allies, marching towards the Ministry of War and Marse Place, the Headquarters of the Government, where patriotic speeches were made from a balcony.

M. Kerensky is the hero of the hour and sees his portrait carried in front of many processions.

Later News Favorable

The Government has received news that the offensive on the south-western front is developing absolutely favorably.

A Russian official communique today announces the successful continuance of the Russian offensive in the direction of Zolochev and records the capture yesterday of 6,300 officers and men, 21 guns, sixteen machine-guns and several mine-throwers. Prisoners continue to come in.

South-east of Brzezany 53 officers and 2,200 men were captured on Sunday.

The communique says:

"Yesterday after a severe battle we occupied Presovce and also the strongly fortified positions on the heights west and south-west of Zborov and the fortified village of Korshidun. We penetrated three lines of trenches and the enemy retired across the Little Strypa. We captured the enemy positions westward of Uzefuvka.

Details of New Offensive

The following details of the new offensive are supplied from an authoritative source: A portion of the 2nd Army Corps and the Finland Division attacked under violent fire and took two lines of trenches north of Koniuchy, afterwards repulsing the enemy's counterattacks. Some regiments suffered severely, especially among the officers.

On the rest of this sector our artillery continues to demolish the enemy trenches. The enemy is replying vigorously.

In the section where the Army Corps was engaged our troops carried all the enemy trenches on the slopes of Mount Sredniayazoura, east of Koniuchy, which were strongly defended. They occupied Koniuchy and the forest west of that village as far as Korf Torrent and the whole enemy trenches south

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Shanghai's Greatest Fourth Put On Record Yesterday

Settlement Gives Itself Over To Celebration As Americans And Friends Join In Observances

The Fourth of July was celebrated yesterday as it was never before in Shanghai. It was almost an international day. All the Settlement gave itself over to it.

The city was bedecked with flags. The Stars and Stripes naturally predominated but the colors of all the Allied nations appeared at frequent intervals on every street. And a particularly nice touch was the profusion of Chinese flags; that was regarded as a fine tribute by all Americans. In that connection it was noted that the Chinese flags were all the five-barred Republican emblems.

More color was lent by the tramcars, which flew the British and American colors, and the American and French interned ships in the harbor, which were "dressed" for the occasion.

The first event of the day was the reception at the American Consulate. The Consulate offices on the second floor were thrown together and though as much room was made as possible the entire floor was packed. There were not only the officials of all nationalities but unofficial residents who came to pay their respects. And there were few Americans who were not there.

Guests were received by Mr. Thomas Sammons, the Consul general, and his staff and Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China. Refreshments were lavishly provided and music was given at intervals by an orchestra on the veranda.

At 11.45 those present adjourned to the stand and lined the sidewalks outside the consulate to view the military feature of the day's celebration.

The troops, 350 strong, and comprising the Allied Units of the S.V.C. and the French Co. paraded from Ewo foreshore to the consulate, headed by the entire American company and the Band and preceded by a detail of mounted troopers. Consul-general Sammons was accorded the general salute as representative of the President upon his appearance and he then, in company with Capt. Canning of the S.V.C. Staff and Lieut. Swan, officer commanding, inspected the troops.

Mr. Sammons Speaks

Mr. Sammons then mounted the officials' stand in company with the Allied Consuls-General and other official guests and briefly addressed the assemblage. He said:

"When the Committee unanimously favored curtailing speech-making at this unprecedented military feature of a Fourth of July celebration at Shanghai, those concerned thereby supported the doctrine of equality and justice to all—it being impossible, because of limited time, to have the pleasure of listening to addresses by all of the Allied Consuls-general, the distinguished judges and other prominent officials who have honored us with their presence on this memorable occasion.

"In fact, the world-war is supporting the great doctrine of equality and justice, the preservation of the sacred, divine rights of the people, whether represented in great or in small national units. All thinking people now realise that this war already has carried the irrepressible aspirations of the people so far aneld as to hereafter insure ever broadening democratic governmental policies. This further liberation of humanity and the coming international league of peace with irrevocable protection of the inalienable rights of all peoples in all lands, may be accepted as God's enduring blessing in this stupendous struggle.

"After first thanking my honorable colleagues, the honorable judicial officers, as well as other officials and all of those assembled, for joining in this celebration, I am to have the further pleasure, in my representative capacity as American Consul General, of announcing that in place of speech-making by a few, all the Allied Consuls General are to be presented in the order of seniority to the end that you may welcome and honor them with an expression of your appreciation of their presence. Time permitting, there may be added a further cordial welcome to the chief British and American judicial officers present. I am eager, as I know all are, to

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Russian Marines Cheer Tcheidze, Their Leader

Here is shown Nicholas Tcheidze, the "Great Commoner" of Russia, delivering an address to an audience of marines from the fleets of the new Republic in the streets of Petrograd.

Tcheidze is President of the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and head of the Workmen's Party, which is now the predominant influence in the former empire. The marines are shown cheering some patriotic epigram which has escaped from the orator's lips.

PRESIDENT ISSUES PLEDGE TO FIGHT FOR THE REPUBLIC

Li Yuan-hung Sends His First Message Since Monarchist Coup

GIVES LIE TO EDICT

Denies Statement He Signed Petition For Manchu Restoration

FENG IN CONTROL?

Vice-President May Get Entire Command Of Punitive Forces

Li Yuan-hung Sends His First Message

"Heaven has not yet been tired of disturbances and has once more allowed a monarchy to be restored in China. I was exceedingly surprised to learn that the Imperial edict of the Ching Dynasty states that Li Yuan-hung has petitioned, willing to surrender the administration, etc.

"We all know that the form of government of China was changed from a monarchy to a republic with the endorsement of public will of the five clans. I, Yuan-hung, having been entrusted by the people with the most responsible position, will fall or rise with the Republic. Aside from this, I have no other plans. I despatch this notice to the public in order to avoid misunderstandings."

"Li Yuan-hung."

This is a circular telegram sent out yesterday by the President from the Japanese Legation in Peking, where he has taken refuge.

The fight to evict Chang Hsun's monarchy has begun. The forces are being led by Tuan Chi-jui.

A telegram received in Shanghai last night from Li Chang-tai, commander of the Eighth Division of the Chihli army, stationed at Machang, announced that Tuan was there and had already begun his march against the capital, at the head of the division.

Machang is on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad about 40 miles from Tientsin. In addition to this division Tuan has five other divisions to draw on at Paotingfu, the capital of the province. These are the troops of Tsao Kan, Tuchun of Chihli.

Every new development adds to the conviction that Chang Hsun's monarchy will not last even half as long as Yuan Shih-k'ai's. Aside from the southwestern provinces, which are sure to be against it, eight other provinces have already declared themselves against the monarchy. With Feng Kuo-chang and Ni Shih-chung attacking Hsuchowfu from the south and Tuan Chi-jui cutting off Chang between Hsuchowfu and Peking, the one-time dictator of the Tientsin-Pukow railroad is in a bad way.

Shanghai Situation Changed

Developments in Shanghai have had a radical change since the decision to transfer the central government here. On the part of some of the Southern military men there has been a desire to put the anti-monarchy move under the control of Feng Kuo-chang as Vice-President. Feng himself in his circular telegram to the provinces practically said that inasmuch as the President had lost his freedom and was unable to execute his duties it devolved upon him as the Vice-President to take them over.

To this there has been a certain

FIFTEEN NEGROES SHOT IN RACE WAR IN U.S.

East St. Louis Suffers Damage Of G.$3,000,000 From Fire And Rioting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 2.—A labor dispute has led to serious racial troubles on East St. Louis. Some negroes killed a policeman, with the result that a crowd of whites caught two negroes whom they shot and killed. The crowd was very aggressive and wrested arms from the militia to attack the negroes, who were well armed.

The latest advices from East St. Louis state that mobs have shot and killed at least fifteen negroes as they fled from their burning houses. The flames threatened the business district. The damage already amounts to Gold $3,000,000. Forty injured negroes and six injured whites have been hospitalled. The mobs were temporarily unmanageable. The military now control the situation. Three hundred whites have been arrested.

Serious Food Riots Reported in Germany

Considerable Damage Done To Property In Many Cities, Including Stettin, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, July 2.—The Socialist organ Volksrecht reports that there have been serious food riots in various parts of Germany, including Stettin, where considerable damage has been done to property.

Greek Troops Take Oath of Allegiance

Athens Garrison Pledges Loyalty to King Alexander and Is Addressed by Venezelos

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, July 2.—The garrison, including the Cretan regiment, today took the oath of allegiance to King Alexander. It was a popular ceremonial. M. Venezelos was most enthusiastically received. He thanked the populace for the loyalty. The troops enlisted at Salonica by the Venezelist Government also took the oath of allegiance.

General Papoulas has requested to be placed on the retired list.

Britain Asks America To Curb Cotton Deals

Northcliffe Submits Proposals For Regulation Of Trading In Futures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 2.—Lord Northcliffe has submitted to the American Government plans to regulate the speculation in cotton futures. It is understood that the British Government is seeking to co-ordinate measures to check wild movements of prices in New York.

London, July 3.—The Cotton Control Board has decided regarding spinners who have cotton on call that prices may be fixed and delivery taken without the authorisation of the Board until further notice.

Alexandria, July 3.—The Cotton Exchange has re-opened but cotton jobbing has been suspended for a fortnight.

GERMANS MAKE EFFORT TO REGAIN POSITIONS

Begin Violent Counter Attacks Around Lens But With Only Minor Gains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this afternoon:

We carried out a successful raid westward of Havrincourt and another northward of Nieuport.

We drove off an attack southward of the River Cojeul.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Yesterday evening after a bombardment the Germans made a series of violent attacks on the trenches which we had recaptured on both sides of the Paissy-Ailles Road. A very violent struggle the whole night long ended in the complete defeat of the enemy. We maintained all our positions.

The artillery duel increased in intensity at midnight in the Hill 304-Avocourt Wood sector. The Germans early this morning attacked on a front of five hundred meters at the south-eastern extremity of the Wood. Our fire smashed the assaulting waves which were unable to reach our lines.

The German communique reports the repulse of French attacks near Cerny.

London, July 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:—"As a result of hard fighting westward of Lens our advanced posts were driven back slightly.

"There have been considerable reciprocal artillery actions at numerous points."

Paris, July 2.—The official communique issued this evening reports:—"During the day there have been very lively reciprocal artillery actions in the sectors west and east of Cerny but no infantry action."

London, July 2.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing today, says that the sudden return of the enemy to the offensive on Chemin-des-Dames and the left bank of the Meuse is probably explainable by the German government's need of victories, or rather of local successes which can be magnified into victories which can be set off against the substantial gains made in the British and French offensives.

At a moment when the inspired press of the Fatherland is endeavoring to explain away the latest British successes in Flanders and knowing

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The Anping, China Merchants' Ship, Sunk

Strikes In Heavy Fog Monday Night Near Eddy Island

The China Merchants' s.s. Anping struck was sunk late Monday night near Eddy Island, Weihaiwei, all hands being saved.

The Anping, according to the report received at the steamship offices here, was travelling in a thick fog when she struck. This was about 11 o'clock. She sank rapidly in about 8 fathoms of water.

KING GREETS CANADA ON ITS ANNIVERSARY

Other Government Heads Also Send Congratulations To Dominion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 2.—The King has telegraphed to the Governor-General of Canada expressing satisfaction that the Queen and he himself have been able to be present at the service today at Westminster Abbey commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada and in honor to her sons who have fallen in the war. He rejoices with the Dominion in celebrating this jubilee of its strong and ever-growing prosperous life and joins in honoring the living and the dead who by their deeds have added a glorious chapter to the history of the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, the Commonwealth Government and Earl Grey have also sent messages of congratulation to the Governor-General of Canada.

Mr. Lloyd George says that the Confederation enabled the Canadians to attain internal unity of self-government and to achieve the beneficent development of the resources of their country. The Confederation has done no less for the Empire. It made Canada the pioneer of that autonomous nationhood which is a unique characteristic of our Commonwealth of Nations. The history of the past fifty years is certain proof of the part Canada is destined to play in concert with her sister-nations in promoting peace and unity in the world after victory has been won.

The Weather

Cloudy, hot and humid. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 98.6 and the minimum 79, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 85.8 and 77.

AMERICAN IN FRANCE UNDER PERSHING ONLY

Communications To Be Kept Open From West Front Direct To Washington

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 2.—According to the newspapers the American Expedition in France will be under the exclusive command of General Pershing, and the American Government will have its own lines of communication with the Army from the Western Front to Washington.

Lloyd-George Speech Angers German Press

Kaiser Will Hold Out Till British Premier Bends His Knee, Says Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 2.—Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Glasgow has evoked a wild attack against him in the Westfaelische Zeitung, which represents German industrial interests.

It says:—

"Lloyd George becomes narrow-minded, malicious and mean. He resorts to the most abject means and speaks of indemnities. Yes! We shall have indemnities. The German people will hold out until Lloyd George bends his knee before us."

HUNAN FOR THE REPUBLIC

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Changsha, July 3.—At a mass meeting held today, the local Republicans declared themselves to be opposed to the Ta Ching Monarchy. Independence from the Peking government is contemplated, but as yet no formal declaration to this effect has been made. The general situation here is peaceful.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. July 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 14

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru July 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia .... July 21

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. July 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru July 22

amount of opposition among the Shanghai leaders. Admiral Chen Pi-kwan at first sent the following reply to Feng:

"The navy is under the direct command of the President. I, the Minister of the Navy, came here under instructions from the President. As I am still in office the order of the President remains effective. We, moreover, do not regard the President as having lost his personal freedom and have already despatched certain vessels to escort the President."

This message was the first public declaration of what had been privately known, that Chinese warships had gone to the Northern waters to bring the President South. Yesterday the military commanders of Shanghai presented to the leaders here the following proposals:

First, that Gen. Feng be agreed on as the acting President.

Second, that Feng circularise the provinces recommending that they join the punitive expedition under his command.

Third, that the government be established at Nanking.

Will Be Conciliatory

A long conference was held on these proposals and it was decided not to oppose them. Although it is doubtful whether actual sanction will be given to Feng's declaring himself President and the government being established there, he probably will be allowed to command the expedition against Chang Hsun.

In the light of this development, therefore, it is likely the plan of transferring the central government to Shanghai will be postponed, at least until the military side of the situation has been disposed of.

There is great interest here in the reports from Peking that Wang Shih-chen has been made a prisoner. They confirm the belief expressed before that Wang had nothing to do with the restoration and that the statement that he was among those who sought to accomplish the change is as false as the statement that Li Yuan-hung, Feng Kuo-chang and Lu Yung-ting were among the petitioners has been proved to be.

Prince Reported Killed

Prince Pu Lun, the most popular member of the Manchu imperial clan, was killed by order of Chang Hsun following a dispute between the general and the prince, according to a telegram received by the Republican Daily News last night.

Prince Pu Lun was the great-grandson of Tao Kwang and was President of the National Assembly during the first session of the period of organisation (September, 1907, to January, 1911.) The great revolution of 1911 removed him from office. He was one of the most enlightened among the royal clansmen. Upon the inauguration of the Republic, he participated in many a republican function as representative of the imperial family. When Chang Hsun advocated the restoration of the monarchy, he was among those members of the clan who opposed the movement.

Gen Lu Yung-ting Denies He Signed Manchu Petition

Reuter's Pacific service to The China Press

Canton, July 4.—Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting denies having petitioned Hsuan Tung to resume the crown.

General Chu Ching-lan, the Civil Governor, is offering to command the Punitive Expedition while the Provincial Assembly yesterday passed special defense appropriation laws providing an immediate war fund.

In Canton opinion is optimistic, people believing that General Chang Hsun will not be able to control the situation for any length of time, while the restoration increases the chance of the Republican party reaching a successful issue.

Lesser leaders of the Republican party are arriving every day.

Feng Tze-yu has wired Overseas Chinese to raise funds for war expenses.

Citizens representing the south-western provinces meet in Canton next Tuesday.

The Yunnan troops here were greatly excited when they heard of the Restoration and declared their willingness to march against the Monarchists immediately.

The Monarchists in Fukien are understood to be ready to meet the Kwangtung Republican troops.

All Calm In Hongkong

Hongkong, July 4.—The majority of the newspapers in Canton do not favor the restoration of the Monarchy. The Chinese inhabitants of Canton and Hongkong are undemonstrative. Apprehension exists that there will be a serious clash between the North and South.

Chang Hsun Brings Troops To Peking from Hsuchowfu

(From The Chinese Press)

Chang Hsun has other motives than the restoration of the Manchu Monarchy. He is hurriedly preparing for the removal of Hsuan Tung from Peking to Jehol. Members of the Ta Ching Dynasty are greatly distressed, predicting that the ruling of Hsuan Tung for this extra session will cost them their yearly allowance of Tls. 4,000,000. Six trainloads of fresh troops of Chang Hsun, containing about ten battalions arrived at Peking Tuesday.

With the exception of the United States Envoy, the foreign ministers at Peking at a meeting in the Japanese Legation decided not to interfere with the present crisis. Another report states that the reason why Chang Hsun dared to restore the Manchu monarchy is because he had been given promise of external assistance by a certain country, so the diplomatic corps at the Capital will soon define their attitude in a formal declaration.

The Japanese Legation has instructed their troops at Tientsin to be transferred to Peking, while the vacancy will be filled by those of Shan-hai-kwan.

Tuan Chi-jui, Ni Shih-chung, Chang Hui-chi, Chang Cho-ling, Chao Tio, Tsao Kun, Li Chun and Chen Pin-ken have all definitely declared that they are opposed to the action of Chang Hsun. Opinions indicate that the monarchy will be short-lived.

Fire at the Japanese railway station at Fengtien destroyed more than three hundred houses. The damage is estimated at Tls. 6,000,000.

Chang Hsun Headquarters Raided by Nantao Police

Six hundred rounds of ammunition and six rifles were seized yesterday by the Nantao police authorities at the headquarters of the secret service men controlled by General Chang Hsun stationed at 17 Lin Yin Road, West Gate. None of the inmates was arrested, but the place is now closed down and watched day and night by four policemen.

The search was ordered by General Lu Yung-hsuan, the Defence Commissioner, who was informed that ever since the rebellious move of the Tuchuns Chang Hsun's secret service men, under the leadership of one Lin Shih-ping, were organised in the city to send daily reports to the General about local conditions.

Miss Bessie Abbott Undergoes Operation

American Prima Donna Suffering From Appendicitis Taken To Local Hospital

Miss Bessie Abbott, American prima donna, was operated on for appendicitis at the Shanghai General hospital yesterday and is in a critical condition.

Miss Abbott was ill at the time of the American Red Cross concert last Saturday, but would not allow this to interfere with the program and sang all of her numbers without the audience suspecting the handicap under which she was appearing. Following the concert she collapsed, fainting twice. She was taken to the hospital where it was decided that an immediate operation was necessary.

Germans Make Effort To Regain Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

that more must come which will require further explanation and also knowing that the fact that the vanguard of the American Army is on French soil is spreading among the German Army and people, the German High Command feels that something must be done to counterbalance the effect of all this. Anyhow there have as yet been no indications that any more serious intention lies behind their sudden resumption of activity.

Both at Mort Homme and in the Cerny sector the enemy, in the event of success, stand to win important local advantages, notably in the Cerny sector, where he would regain at least a portion of the observatory line on the crest of Chemin-des-Dames, to retain which he fought so hard. By his operations yesterday and today the enemy regained a very insecure footing on the crest about a mile west of the Dragon's Cave from which he was expelled last Monday.

The small gains which the enemy has secured up to the present were obtained by means which either side can employ at will and which, of course, result in temporary advantage to the side which secures them. It is a case of a heavy concentration of artillery against a narrow front followed by an infantry attack. The value of such acquisitions lies solely in the power to retain them. The enemy has not yet shown that he possesses this power. Hitherto he has merely been able to annex narrow belts of the front without any depth. If he is counting in the slightest degree on a decline in the fighting spirit of the French Army to exploit these gains he is counting without his host.

London, July 3.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: Our shock troops made a surprise attack northward of Dixmude and captured many Belgians and English. The English attacked westward of Lens and penetrated at a few points but were thrown out, leaving 175 prisoners and 17 machine-guns.

French attacks against the trenches they have lost southward of La Bovelle Farm failed.

London, July 3.—Reuter's Special Correspondent at the British Front in France gives extracts from a German letter found on Messines Ridge dated from "A shell hole in hell," which vividly depicts the feelings of the German troops.

It reads:—

"We have been fourteen days under hellish fire day and night. We crouch together in holes awaiting our doom. The dead here are piled up. All night we lie with our gas masks on as Tommy fires gas shells and hundredweights of aerial torpedoes. Trench work is impossible with shrapnel raining down on us all night. So far our Division, which was composed of three regiments, has lost 3,400 men in barely three months. We are quite helpless against the British. We cannot sit or lie down and the big British shells would drive a lion crazy. Our artillery cannot fire during the day time. We all hope to be taken prisoners, otherwise we shall all go mad."

Paris, June 30.—Commenting on the numerous desperate attacks made by the Germans on the French front during the last few days, Le Matin says that before the French offensive in the spring the Germans had 146 divisions available on the Western Front, of which only 105 were effectively engaged. The lull on the Russian front has enabled them to bring up new forces and the number of divisions from the sea to the Vosges on June 20 was 155 divisions. Of these 112 have been engaged, some as many as 23 times.

Out of the 43 divisions which had not been engaged 18 Landwehr divisions were considered incapable of taking a serious part in the fighting, thus leaving five divisions of fresh troops. These troops, adds Le Matin, are doubtless now operating against the French and it seems evident that the Germans, who have been on the defensive for months, are now preparing to take the initiative, but the French High Command has certainly considered this eventuality and is ready to meet it.

Russia Is Joyous Over Big Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

of Koniuchy. We captured many prisoners and machine-guns, the total of which has not yet been ascertained.

In the other offensive near Brzezany, part of a Trang-Amur Division, after capturing the western outskirts of the village of Schibalins and all three lines of the enemy's trenches in the forest of Lischon deployed north of the forest where they entrenched themselves. The enemy were violently bombarding the Forest of Brzezany which we were attacking. Detachments of a division of infantry carried two lines of the enemy trenches northwest of Zolnoukhi, while troops belonging to the Siberian Army Corps have taken two lines of enemy trenches southwest of Potoutory. Another part of the Army Corps captured the whole of the first and part of the second and third lines of the enemy trenches east and southeast of Mitchischow.

The siege of Durnovo Villa has ended in the surrender of the garrison of sixty after troops surrounded the villa at three o'clock this morning. The Anarchists at first refused to surrender, whereupon the troops rushed the house and the anarchists threw bombs which did not explode. One of them committed suicide.

Prisoners Number 8,500

London, July 2.—(By Wireless). A Russian official communique reports:—After an artillery bombardment lasting for two days we attacked on the Koniuchy-Byshki Front. We occupied three lines of the enemy's trenches, taking the fortified village of Koniuchy and advanced as far as Koniuchy Stream southward of the village. Our prisoners so far number 8,564 with seven guns.

We attacked southwestward of Brzezany and occupied some strong fortified positions which are constantly changing hands owing to counter-attacks made by German and Turkish troops. We captured on this front yesterday 9 officers and 1,700 men.

The Turks are retreating towards Pendjvin. Our pursuing cavalry has occupied Engida northward of Lake Deribar. We have also occupied Kalasnirivan southeastward of Lake Deribar, and the villages in the neighborhood.

One of our airships dropped 650 pounds of bombs on the enemy positions. There were five aerial engagements in one of which fighting occurred between eight aeroplanes and the airship, the commander of which was wounded. The airship returned safely.

A German official communique says: There has been heavy fighting between the Upper Strypa and the east bank of the Narajowka. The Russian pressure was directed against Koniuchy and a sector east and south of Brzezany. After a strong artillery bombardment lasting for two days the enemy captured Koniuchy. The fighting has been very bitter on both sides of Brzezany. We maintained our positions after a battle which swayed to and from. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

There have been strong artillery bombardments along the Stokshod and Dniester. An attack made by the enemy northward of the Kovel-Lutsk railway failed.

London, July 2.— (By wireless) The German official communique issued this evening reports: The attacks of the Russians in the vicinity of Koniuchy broke down but fresh attacks developed north-ward.

London, July 2.—(By wireless) An Austrian official communique reports: Between the Marajowka and the Strypa the enemy is continuously employing fresh reserves and has pushed forward assaulting waves totalling at least twenty divisions to hand-to-hand combats, which have mostly been repulsed before our first-lines.

Appeal To Army

Petrograd, July 2.—The High Command of the Armies on the Western Front has issued an order of the day which states, "The Army of the South-western Front has defeated the enemy and broken into his lines and a decisive battle has begun on which depends the fate and liberty of the Russian people. Our brothers on the South-western Front advancing victoriously look to us for prompt assistance. We will not betray them. The enemy will hear the thunder of our cannon. We call upon the troops on the Western Front to put forth all their efforts, otherwise the Russian people, who have confided to us the defence of their liberty and honor, will curse us.

German Version of Battle

London, July 3.—A German official communique reports:

The fighting activity increased at Riga and Smorgon, while there was a strong artillery bombardment on the Middle Stokshod and the Zhota Lipa.

Russian attacks in the region of the Kovel-Lutzk Railway failed with heavy losses.

In East Galicia the battle continues to go forward across the heights on the west bank of the River Strypa. The Russian masses succeeded in extending northwards the gap made in our lines the previous day.

Russian attacks at Koniuchy broke down before our new positions.

The enemy did not repeat his attacks against the heights at Brezany.

We will buy your KODAK or sell you one in exchange

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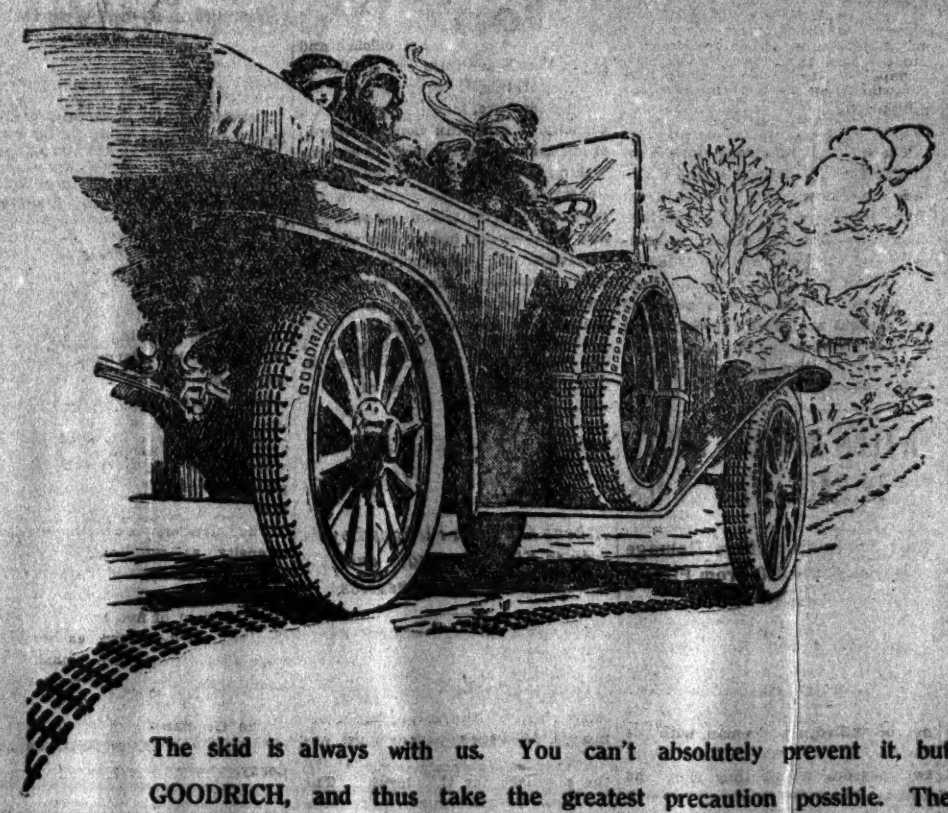

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Captain Chave ◎ A Great Sea Story

The following letter to his owners from Captain Chave, of the torpedoed Alnwick Castle, enshrines a great narrative of the seas:—

French S.S. Venezia, Fabre Line,
At Sea, March 28, 1917.

To the Managers, Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., London.

Gentlemen,—With deep regret I have to report the loss of your steamer Alnwick Castle, which was torpedoed without warning at 6.10 a.m. on Monday, March 19, in a position about 320 miles from the Scilly Islands.

At the time of the disaster there were on board, besides 100 members of my own crew and 14 passengers, the captain and 24 of the crew of the collier transport Trevose, whom I had rescued from their boats at 5.30 p.m. on the previous day, Sunday, March 18, their ship having been torpedoed at 11 a.m. that day, 2 Arab firemen being killed by the explosion, which wrecked the engineroom. I reported this rescue by W-T (wireless) after dark. The captain of the s.s. Trevose reported having seen another steamer blown up while in his boat, probably by the same submarine.

I attach a list of survivors from my lifeboat rescued by the s.s. Venezia on Friday, March 23, together with those who perished from exposure and thirst in the boat. It may be summarised as follows:

Captain and Crew of Alnwick Castle	13	souls
Third-class Passengers...	6	
Crew of Trevose	5	
	24	survivors
Crew of Alnwick Castle who perished in lifeboat	5	
Total occupants of No. 1 lifeboat	29	

The Look-Out

I will now give a short account of the events we have experienced. At 5 a.m. on the morning of the disaster I was called in obedience to my written night orders, and I then gave the chief officer a written detail of the zigzag courses to steer, commencing at once. Look-out men had been arranged for previously—two sailors on the fore-mast, one in each crow's-nest, and a steward on the fore-bridge. Besides these I had one cadet stationed on each side of the lower bridge. The chief officer and fourth officer were on duty on the bridge.

I was disappointed to find that the sky was overcast, and there were no stars available for observation.

I was being served with morning coffee at about 6.10 a.m. when the explosion occurred, blowing up the hatches and beams from No. 2 and sending up a high column of water and debris, which fell back on the bridge, the chief officer put the engines full astern, and I directed him to get the boats away. All our six boats were safely launched and left the ship, which was rapidly sinking by the head. Mr. Carnaby sent out the W-T and S.O.S. signal, with the position I gave him, several times without receiving any acknowledgment.

I destroyed by sinking the two bags of Admiralty mail which were ready in my cabin, also the secret code books and sailing orders.

The forecastle was now (6.30 a.m.) just dipping, though the ship maintained an upright position without list. The people in my boat were clamouring for me to come, as they were alarmed by the danger of the ship plunging. The purser informed me that everyone was out of the ship, and I then took Mr. Carnaby from his post and we went down to No. 1 boat and pulled away. At a safe distance we waited to see the end of the Alnwick Castle. Then we observed the submarine quietly emerge from the sea end on to the ship with a gun trained on her. She showed no periscope—just a conning-tower and a gun as she lay there—silent and sinister. In about 10 minutes the Alnwick Castle plunged bow first below the surface; her whistle gave one blast and the main topmast broke off; there was a smothered roar and a cloud of dirt, and we were left in our boats 139 people, 300 miles from land. The submarine lay between the boats, but whether she spoke any of them I do not know. She proceeded north-east after a steamer which was homeward bound about four miles away, and soon after we saw a tall column of water, etc., and knew that she had found another victim.

I got in touch with all the boats, and from the number of their occupants I was satisfied that everyone was safely in them. The one lady passenger and her baby of three months old was with the stewardess in the chief officer's boat. I directed the third officer to transfer four of his men to the second officer's boat to equalise the number, and told them all to steer between east and east-north-east for the Channel. We all made sail before a light westerly wind, which freshened before sunset, when we reefed down. After dark I saw no more of the other boats. That was Monday, March 19.

I found only three men who could help me to steer, and one of these subsequently became delirious, leaving only three of us. At 2 a.m. Tuesday the wind and sea had increased to a force when I deemed it unsafe to sail any longer; also it was working to the north-west and north-north-west. I furled the sail and streamed the "sea anchor" (wooden floats to steady the boat), and we used the canvas boat cover to afford us some shelter from the constant spray and bitter wind. At daylight we found our sea anchor and the rudder had both gone. There was too much sea to sail; we manœuvered with oars, while I lashed two oars together and made another sea anchor. We spent the whole of Tuesday fighting the sea, struggling with oars to assist the sea anchor to head the boat up to the waves constantly soaked with cold spray and pierced with the bitter wind, which was now from the north.

Extra Water For Weak Only

I served out water twice daily, one dipper between two men, which made a portion about equal to 1-3rd of a condensed milk tin. Fortunately I had made a practice of keeping in the boats a case of condensed milk, a case of beef, two tins of biscuits, and a skein of amberline and some twine and palm and needle, besides the regulation equipment; also I had provided a bundle of blankets for each boat. We divided a tin of milk between four men once a day and a tin of beef (6lb.) was more than sufficient to provide a portion for each person (29) once a day. At midnight Tuesday-Wednesday the northerly wind fell light, and we made sail again, the wind gradually working to north-east and increasing after sunrise.

All the morning and afternoon of Wednesday we kept under way until about 8 p.m., when I was compelled to heave to again. During this day the iron step of our mast gave way and our mast and sail went overboard, but we saved them and were able to improvise a new step with the aid of an axe and piece of wood fitted to support the boat cover strongback. We were now feeling the pangs of thirst as well as the exhaustion of labor and exposure and want of sleep. Some pitiful appeals were made for water. I issued an extra ration to a few of the weaker ones only.

Swallowing Hailstones

During the night of Wednesday-Thursday the wind dropped for a couple of hours and several showers of hail fell. The hailstones were eagerly scraped from our clothing and swallowed. I ordered the sail to be spread out in the hope of catching water from a rain shower, but we were disappointed in this, for the rain was too light. Several of the men were getting lightheaded, but I found that they had been drinking salt water in spite of my earnest and vehement order.

It was with great difficulty that anyone could be prevailed on to bail out the water, which seemed to leak into the boat at an astonishing rate, perhaps due to some rivets having been started by the pounding she had received.

At 4 a.m. the wind came away again from north-east and we made sail, but unfortunately it freshened again and we were constantly soaked with spray and had to be always bailing. Our water was now very low, and we decided to mix candensed milk with it. Most of the men were now helpless and several were raving in delirium. The foreman cattleman, W. Kitcher, died and was buried. Soon after dark the sea became confused and angry; I furled the tiny reef sail and put out the sea anchor. At 8 p.m. we were swamped by a breaking sea and I thought all was over.

A moan of despair rose in the darkness, I shouted to them to "bail, bail, bail," and assured them that the boat could not sink. How they found the bailers and bucket in the dark I don't know, but they managed to free the boat while I shifted the sea anchor to the stern and made a tiny bit of sail and got her away before the wind. After that escape the wind died away about midnight, and then we spent a most distressing night. Several of the men collapsed and others temporarily lost their reason, and one of these became pugnacious and climed about the boat uttering complaints and threats. The horror of that night, together with the physical suffering, is beyond my power of description.

Only One More

Before daylight, however, on March 23, the wind permitting, I managed, with the help of the few who remained able, to set sail again, hoping now to be in the Bay of Biscay and surely to see some vessel to succour us. Never a sail or wisp of smoke had we seen. When daylight came the appeals for water were so angry and insistent that I deemed it best to make an issue at once. After that had gone round, amid much cursing and snatching, we could see that only one more issue remained. One fireman, Thomas, was dead; another was nearly gone; my steward, Buckley, was almost gone; we tried to pour some milk and water down his throat, but he could not swallow. No one could now eat biscuits; it was impossible to swallow anything solid; our throats were afire, our lips furred, our limbs numbed, our hands were white and bloodless. During the forenoon, Friday, 23rd, another fireman, named Tribe, died and my steward Buckley died; also, a cattleman, whose only name I could get as Poter, collapsed and died about noon.

To our unspeakable relief we were rescued about 1.30 p.m. on Friday, 23rd, by the French steamer Venezia, of the Fabre Line.

I cannot speak with sufficient gratitude of the extreme kindness and solicitude which were shown us by all on board. Our wet clothes were at once stripped off and dry ones put on, hot tea and Cognac was poured down our parched and swollen throats, then we were to bed in steamheated first-class cabins.

Give Me Another Ship

I earnestly hope that the other five boats have been picked up, but I fear that neither of the small accident boats had much chance of surviving the weather I experienced. At present I have not yet regained fully the use of my hands and feet, but hope to be fit again before arrival in England, when I trust you will honor me with appointment to another ship.

I conclude my report with an expression of sincere and deep gratitude to Captain Paul Bonifacie and his officers and crew of this steamship Venezia, to whose most generous kindness we owe a speedy recovery from the effects of our exposure. The doctor is an aged gentleman of 75 years, who most nobly exemplifies the gallant spirit of French self-sacrifice. He, too, has done his utmost on our behalf.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Benj. Chave.

Captain Chave appends the names of the members of the crew rescued by the Venezia and landed at New York, as follows:

B. Chave, master.
H. Macdougall, chief engineer.
R. G. D. Speedy, doctor.
R. E. Jones, purser.
N. E. Carnaby, Marconi.
S. Merrels, q'master.
K. R. Hemmings, cadet.
T. Morris, A. B. A. Meill, greaser.
F. Softley, fireman.
H. Weyers, asst. steward.
S. Hopkins, fireman.

Deaths

R. Thomas, fireman,
—. Tribe, fireman & trimmer.
—. Buckley, capt.'s steward.
W. Kitcher, foreman cattleman.
Peter (?), cattleman.

Rescued passengers ex Alnwick Castle, third class: J. Wilson, J. Burley, G. Fraser, D. J. Williams, W. T. Newham, E. O. Morrison.

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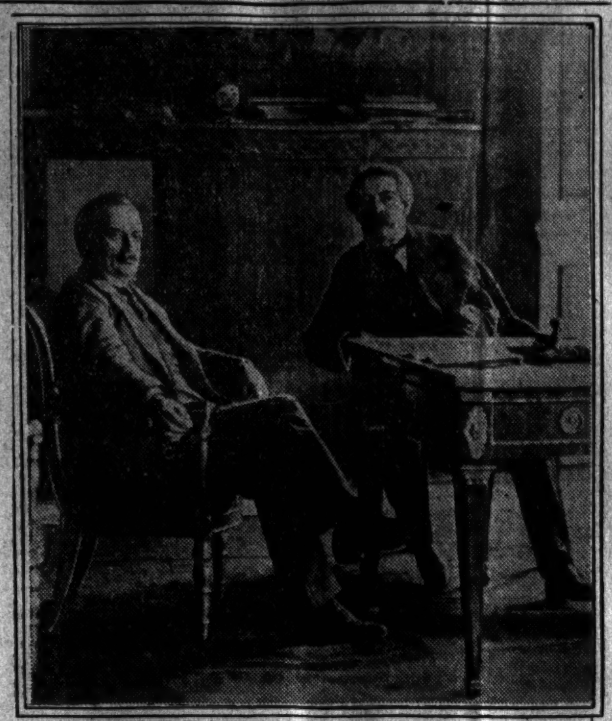

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David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, and M. Aristide Briand, Premier of France, photographed together at a recent conference on the war, held in Lloyd George's office in Downing street, London.

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	non-skid	„	25.25	„	„	19.60
	plain	„	21.70	—	„	—
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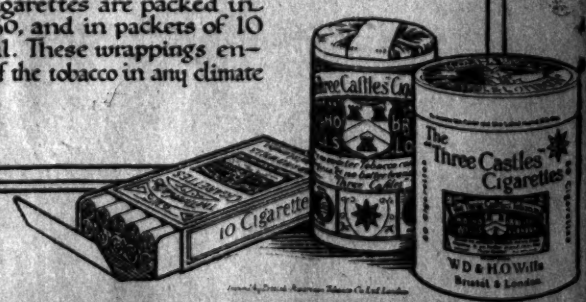

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New Novels For Summer Reading

Latest Works of Fiction That Include Stories by Eden Philpotts, Mrs. Rinehart. Jeffery Farnol, Francis Lynde, and Others

The Banks of Colne. By Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company. $1.50 (gold).

"I love Nancy and think the wide world, of her, and yet, to you I say this: that to have lived under the same roof as her for five and twenty years is the cleverest thing that I've ever done, or shall do."

There, perhaps, is the theme of Phillpott's latest novel, a theme that is developed from many angles and through very different personalities. The book is absorbing, written with sure power and a constant flow of humor, not the humor of paradox and exaggeration, but the deep enjoyment of the strange and amusing turns of the human mind and heart, which, solemn enough from one viewpoint, the particular and personal viewpoint, are rich with potential laughter when looked at in relation to the broad horizon of life itself.

The scene is Essex, and specifically a village in that county on the banks of the River Colne, where there are large and beautiful nurseries and gardens, and another village, Brightlingsea, where there are oyster fisheries dating back to the days of the Roman occupation: "In Rome today men still dig up Colne oyster shells from the strata of the second century." Such a background is crowded with beauty and with picturesqueness, factors of which Phillpotts makes the most. His description in an early chapter of the water gardens at Colneside Nurseries evokes an enchanting picture, a rapt wonder of color and form.

Whether fishers or gardeners, the men and women he gives us are racy of their environment. There is old Mr. Pettkin, who has seen the changes of more than eighty years, but who asserts:

"I take no count of 'em; I just go on weeding out the weeds. I dare say, if it could be known, I've weeded out more weeds than any man in Essex. There's Richard Bare, a young man still; he's weeded a lot of weeds, but not so many as me."

Each stands up for his own. There is Samuel of the fisheries, while his brother propagates cuttings in the nurseries:

"He works for plants and I for oysters," says Samuel, "and I say my work is above his, because an oyster is higher than a plant, and he says it ain't. In fact, he'd put a plant higher than an oyster, and that's outrageous. What's more beautiful than an oyster, inside and out? A fine oyster, with its fringe of newbuilt shell, can't be beat for beauty to the trained eye, and when you open 'em, what flower has got petals so beautiful as mother-of-pearl?"

There is a tramp and his woman among the characters that alone would merit a review full of enthusiasm. William and Emma are rare, and rarely are they portrayed for us. William is the brother of the master of the nurseries, who is also the Mayor of the town. But not for William the trammels of work and the bonds of convention. He has his own ideas of life, like many another. Like few, he lives up, or as some would have it, down to them. And Emma is his true mate. The two wander about the country and in and out of the pages. William has a good deal to contribute to the main theme of the book. He has given his philosopher's mind to the subject of marriage, and can formulate his conclusions in words of eloquence and wit. Among other items of wisdom he tells Aveline, the heroine, with problems of her own:

"Mating begins when you join the man; but marriage—that starts afterwards. It's not till you look back and the gilt's off the gingerbread that you begin to know what marriage is. . . . Young mated folks are generally happy enough before marriage sets in. . . . But the wrench comes when the natural state of mating turns into the unnatural state of marriage, or when a man's in the "roaring forties," as I call them, and his spirit says, "Now or never."

Aveline's own love story and her marriage, with the issue that finally meets her and the catastrophe that ensues, is moving and fine. Fine because on ashes she raises, with the help of the man she loves, a structure of nobility and truth. That happiness is in the main excluded does not make the book unhappy. There are horizons.

Behind the story moves the war, calling to this one and that, taking the one and the other, returning few. In soms degree all the lives that are gathered here are touched by it. Perhaps it is used somewhat too arbitrarily to answer Aveline's question. Yet the question has already been answered, with or without death's setting a final seal.

To us the book is the greatest piece of work Mr. Philpotts has yet written. It is interesting from the moment that we meet Aveline walking, in her widow's weeds, down the street "that falls from Colchester to Hythe," where so soon she saves a life. It has a glow to it, the warm, human glow of sympathy and understanding, and it is written with real mastery. Books like this will help America to understand the England of today in a way difficult to overestimate for its value to both nations. In addition, they are a promise that literature is not to wither under the war breath. It seems, rather, to be a growing plant.

BAB

Bab: A Sub-Deb. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Illustrated by May Wilson Preston. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.40 (gold).

Mrs. Rinehart has done for the girl in her middle teens something of the same service that Booth Tarkington did for the boy of that age in "Seventeen." Her story is not quite the equal of his in spontaneity and naturalness, and does not carry quite the same air of absolute fidelity to life. But she has handicapped herself by choosing the more difficult method of allowing the girl to tell her own tale of woes and adventures, while her own more fecund powers of invention have led her—perhaps forced her would be the truer word—to provide more adventures and complications and difficulties for her adolescent than Tarkington's William lived through during that wonderful seventeenth Summer of his. Mrs. Rinehart's Bab—Barbara Putnam Archibald is the full title to which her dignity feels she is entitled—enjoys so many remarkable adventures as to strain the reader's belief in their credibility. But, of course, they make a more interesting and exciting story, and so if the author loses somewhat in veracity she makes at least partial amends in the variety she offers in her tale.

Her Bab is a much more complex creature that Tarkington's William of the same age, as is likely to happen as between boy and girl adolescents, and she is projected against the background if a much more sophisticated life. For she is the daughter of wealthy parents who hold a definite position in formal society. And her great grievance against her parents and the world in general is that she, a young woman of 17, no longer a child, is deprived of the pleasures and honors and attentions and delights that are showered upon her debutante sister, who is only twenty months older than herself. And, as she frequently remarks with passionate emphasis and entire truth, "twenty months is only twenty months and not two years." She feels that she is a martyr to the gravest injustice and that her family does not understand her, is, indeed, quite incapable of understanding her, and if they will believe that she has been guilty of indiscreet conduct, why, let them think so and perhaps the worry will chasten their souls and induce a more humane attitude toward her. So, when her suitcase gets mixed up on the train with that of an engaging youth who had taken a cinder out of her eye and her mother's maid finds a flask and a box of cigarettes in it, Bab hides the rest of its contents and refuses to explain or admit anything about the flask and the cigarettes. There are consequences, which soon breed more events and more entanglements, just as happens also when Bab, partly to gratify the vagrant whimsies of her young feminine heart and partly to give suspicion the food it demands, invents a lover for herself, buys a photograph to have proof of his existence, writes poetry to him, and sends flowers to herself from him. But whatever complication ensue Bab always gets out of them in one way or another, even if her unfeeling and tyrannous family sends her back to school in disgrace in the middle of her vacation. However much some of these complications may strain acceptance, Barbara herself is delightfully true to life. She is a graphic picture of the adolescent American girl, brave and loyal, innocently darling, trustful alike of her vagrant impulses and of people, warmhearted and impulsive. She is quite right when she complains that her family does not understand her. Most parents do not understand their daughters of that age. Therefore this is a book that mothers and fathers of girls ought to read, for it will help to enlighten them. Also, they, and all others, will find it the most clever and amusing of all Mrs. Rinehart's books.

THE DEFINITE OBJECT

The Definite Object. By Jeffery Farnol. With frontispiece. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 (gold) net.

Among the immortal lovers of whose story we never grow tired, no matter how often it may be told or how often or in what varying guises they may be presented to us, there is not one pair more deservedly popular than Cinderella and her Prince. And the adventurer who starts out upon a "Broad Highway," either actually or figuratively, is always well beloved. With fine generosity Mr. Farnol has given to his latest hero, handsome, whimsical Geoffrey Ravenslee, millionaire, first-class fighting man, good comrade, and very perfect gentle knight, the two roles of adventuer and fairy prince combined in one; could the most exacting hero demand more? True, he has to be satisfied with a costume not altogether picturesque, for deserting Georgian England and the forests and castles of mediaeval times, Mr. Farnol has placed the scenes of this new romance in New York City and the Summer of 1910. When the tale opens Geoffrey Ravenslee, 35 and bored, is wondering what to do with himself, disgusted with his almless existence, longing to have a "Definite Object" in his life. But he scarcely expected to find that definite object through the assistance of a burglar; nevertheless it was with a burglar—a novice of a burglar, it is true, aged only 17—that he went down to the tenement known as Mulligan's and situated in that delightful part of New York called "Hell's Kitchen." And it was in Hell's Kitchen that he met Cinderella, alias Hermione Chesterton, the blue-eyed, golden-haired angel of the tenement, loved by all and very greatly desired in marriage by a certain obnoxious individual named "Bud" McGinnis, gang leader, prizefighter, and son of a politician who "stood in" with Tammany Hall.

But although the beautiful Hermione is a very lovely young woman indeed, she is not the only treasure Geoffrey found at Mulligan's. For it was there that he encountered Mrs. Trapes, whose lodger he became; Mrs. Trapes, sharp of tongue and sharper of elbow, one of the most entertaining persons to whom fiction has introduced us in many a day. Her reception of the unexpected box of chocolates, which were to be "consoomed slow an' reverent," her opinions on life, on prayer, and on the significance of silk socks when worn by a peanut man, are an unmitigated joy. Mrs. Trapes, all by herself, would be enough to make this book worth while, but she has a worthy companion and foil in "the Old 'Un," the little dandified old man, once prizefighter, then trainer of prizefighters, who indulges in riotous debauches on strawberry jam, has a fondness for reciting verse, and a gift of fluent and vigorous speech almost if not quite equal to Mrs. Trapes's own. These two play an important part in the plot, and their every appearance is a delight to the reader.

It is said that the author acquired his knowledge of Tenth Avenue and its vernacular several years ago, when he himself was living in New York, and was not what might be accurately described as overprosperous. If this is so, one cannot but suspect that distance has lent a good deal of enchantment to the view. However, the book is romance, not realism, and very delightful and entertaining romance, too, with plenty of incident, any amount of ardent lovemaking, more than one hairbreadth escape, and several fist fights of the most energetic, not to say violent character. Had not the soft-voiced, good-looking, debonair Geoffrey possessed the skill and strength of a well-trained pugilist, his career at Mulligan's would have been both brief and inglorious; instead of which, he not only triumphed as every hero of romance should, but actually succeeded in astonishing Mrs. Trapes. As that admirable woman herself said: "Fire I'm prepared for; a earthquake I could endoor; battle, murder, an' sudden death I could abide . . . sich things bein' nacheral," but that which actually did happen, being in her opinion "the merrycle of all time," was entirely too much for her.

The child Hazel, the tragedy of poor little Maggie Finlay, and the agonised terror of the boy who for a while believed himself a murderer, give the needed contrast to the otherwise very cheerful story. Cheerful, not only because everything is so beautifully arranged for every boy at the end—though we must admit feeling somewhat dubious at thought of Arthur at college, and inclined to wonder whether "the spider" kept his job for any great length of time!—but because it is written with a whimsical and infectious gayety, a lightness of touch and blitheness of spirit, which are quite exhilarating. Altogether "The Definite Object" may be said to open the doors of romance, the romance of love and of adventure, to whosoever may desire to sojourn for a time in that country of enchantment.

THE CINEMA MURDER

The Cinema Murder. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. With frontispiece. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35 (gold) net.

Beyond all manner of doubt Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim is a very unusual person. Not because any one of his romances is extraordinarily good, but because, they are so very many, they all produce such an effect of freshness and spontaneity. A born teller of tales, even the great speed with which he reels them off does not seem to weary him in the least. "The Cinema Murder," his latest, is, as its name implies, a mystery story. Its hero, Philip Romilly, is an art teacher, young, well born, very poor, half starved both mentally and physically, with no hopes or prospects, except the possibility that some day he may succeed in selling his stories or find a manager to produce his play—a possibility which is also an improbability. And while he has nothing, his cousin, Douglas Romilly, has everything. Moreover, a part of that everything rightfully belongs to Philip. So when he finds that his cousin has taken from him the girl, a girl as poor as himself, to whom he has long been partly engaged, the discovery throws him into a state bordering on frenzy. Chance brings Douglas across his path, and that in a lonely place under a bridge near a canal. Not far away is a railway line; a woman sitting in a waiting train sees two men go under the bridge, but only one emerges. And a day or two later Philip sails for New York—under the name and wearing the clothes of Douglas Romilly.

But for all its size and the number of strangers who flock into it every day in the year it is not quite so easy as it might seem for a man to disappear in New York. Philip has many troubles, and but for the beautiful woman and noted actress who befriends him would probably have given up in despair. The tale has a very intricate plot, whose twists and windings keep the reader's interest on the alert. There is, of course, an abundance of incident; Philip makes enemies as well as friends, one man in particular having good cause to cherish a grudge against him, while a detective's astuteness and professional pride finally force him—Philip—into a position from which it would appear as though nothing could save him—always excepting the one card which the author has up his sleeve. A swiftly moving story, so cleverly told that its weak spots are easily overlooked, with plenty of color and many effective contrasts is "The Cinema Murder."

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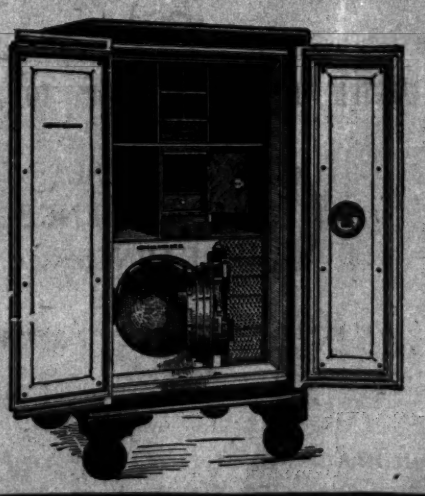


ENLISTING IN CANADA NOW AT STANDSTILL

No More Men Expected Without Conscription, Which Is Unlikely

FRENCH CANADIANS OPPOSE

Officers From Front Eager To Help Instruct Americans In Trench Warfare

St. Johns, Quebec, June 2, (via Plattsburg, N. Y.)—Without conscription, Canada can raise no more forces for service oversea, and the opposition of the French Canadian Province of Quebec renders unlikely the passage of a universal service law for the Dominion. Canada has sent 322,000 men to Europe, 30,000 men are in training, but recruiting is at a standstill. This leaves practically idle hundreds of officers sent home after service at Ypres, Loos, and the Somme to train new troops. Unless duties can be found for them elsewhere, their usefulness is ended. The United States is raising an army of 1,200,000 to fight in France, but it will be trained largely by men without experience in European trench warfare. Canadian officers are not only willing but anxious to place their services at the disposal of the United States.

The are the general sentiment of Canadian officers who are not permitted to give their individual opinions for publication. Their services at the front have rendered them unfit for active duty, and without conscription Canada has no further need for them. Even with conscription hardly more than 150,000 men can be sent overseas.

Canadian officers are of the opinion that the Dominion has raised all the men it can without conscription. The Valcartier training camp has not opened yet, and no officer seems to know when he will be ordered there. Although earnestly in favor of conscription, Canadian officers doubt that the bill will pass. The French Canadian element, they say, is too strongly opposed to the measure.

Enlistment figures show that the French-Canadians have supplied the smallest number of men in proportion to the population. Of the 120 men arriving at the St. John's Engineers training depot in the two weeks ended Feb. 26, there were 42 English-speaking Canadians, 36 English born, 27 born in the United States, 13 Scottish, 2 Irish, and no French-Canadians. Enlistments have fallen off since then. The proportion of French-Canadians among the enlistments is about one to two hundred English-speaking recruits.

With recruiting dormant in Canada, the Canadian officers are watching with interest military preparations in the United States.

"I have taken a keen interest in all I have read of officers' training camps in the States," said Lieut. Col. William W. Melville, commandant at St. John's, "and I would be glad of an opportunity to visit them. I am sure much could be gained from a conference of United States and Canadian officers on the subject of fitting men for the work overseas. The Canadians could learn a great deal, for most of our officers came straight from civilian employments at the beginning of the war, and are without the professional training United States regular army officers receive at West Point.

"On the other hand, many of us have been abroad and up against it, where we learned lessons which might save thousands of American lives. The slacking up of recruiting and the situation in regard to conscription in Canada have created a situation which many believe should favor the release of Canadian officers for work in the United States."

While other officers would not speak for publication, they intimated that they saw their usefulness to Canada almost ended, and that they hoped their Government might allow them to assist the United States. At St. Johns there are ten officers acting as instructors to 300 enlisted men. Across the border, forty-eight miles away, at Plattsburg, there is one officer teaching 167 students the duties of an army officer.

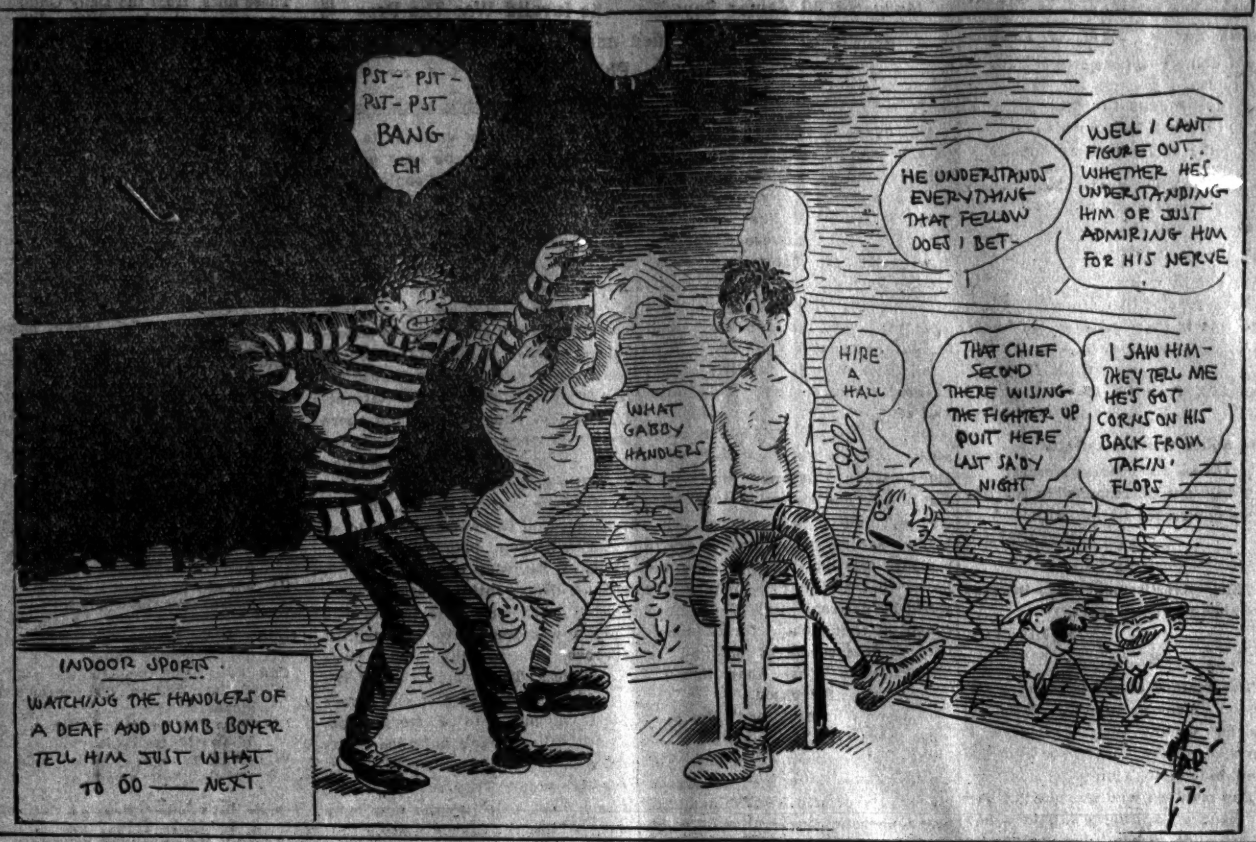
Except some students who were with the American Ambulance, no man at Plattsburg has seen service in the European war. When the Plattsburg instructors had to teach their men the new British bayonet practice, all they had to go by was an article on the subject in The Infantry Journal in addition to the assistance rendered by some students who were Boer war veterans. The Canadian troops, according to their officers, practice with the bayonet at least half an hour a day.

Whether Canadian officers will be sent to advice United States Army officers depends upon the American and Canadian Governments. As yet no Canadian officer is allowed to leave Canada while in uniform. United States Army officers, before entering Canada must receive permission from higher authority. As one Canadian officer expressed it, "The border between the United States and Canada is like a barbed wire entanglement of red tape."

Canadian officers take singular pride in their contributions to the science of trench warfare. The trench raid is said to be a Canadian innovation peculiarly adapted to the temperament of American troops. The raid, as developed by the Canadians in 1915, consists of a sudden night rush on the trenches, doing as much damage as possible, and then a quick return with the names of the German battalions opposed to them and prisoners who yield information for a general offensive.

The Canadian Engineers' training depot here is commanded by Lieut. Col. William W. Melville, who was the head of the first company of engineers to go overseas. His Adjutant is Major T. C. Keefer, who has seen ten years' service in the British Army, and the Chief Instructor is Major C. N. G. Milne, who was wounded in action. Nearly 7,000 engineers have been sent from St. Johns to the front. The requirements for officers are that they shall be practicing engineers, while enlisted men must have followed such trades as harnessmakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, electricians, machinists, teamsters, and linemen.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


PST - PST - PST - PST BANG EH
WHAT GABBY HANDLERS
HIRE A HALL
HE UNDERSTANDS EVERYTHING THAT FELLOW DOES I BET -
WELL I CANT FIGURE OUT. WHETHER HE'S UNDERSTANDING HIM OR JUST ADMIRING HIM FOR HIS NERVE
THAT CHIEF SECOND THERE WISING THE FIGHTER UP QUIT HERE LAST SA'DY NIGHT
I SAW HIM - THEY TELL ME HE'S GOT CORNS ON HIS BACK FROM TAKIN' FLOPS
INDOOR SPORTS
WATCHING THE HANDLERS OF A DEAF AND DUMB BOXER TELL HIM JUST WHAT TO DO — NEXT

Norwegian Arrested As a Spy In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—The Press Bureau announces that a Norwegian subject named Alfred Hagn has been arrested in London on a charge of espionage on behalf of Germany. The case is regarded as being of grave importance and will be dealt with by court-martial.

TOBACCO DUTY CUT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 2.—In the House of Commons today the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law announced that the increased tobacco duty would be halved from the 16th July on the cheaper grades.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 9 p.m.—

1.—March "Mandalay" .....Franklin
2.—Overture "William Tell" Rossini
3.—Waltz "Soiree d'Ete" Waldteufel
4.—Selection "The Chieftain" Sullivan
5.—Intermezzo "Fairy Voices" Grove
6.—(a) Song "Nirvana" .....Adams
(b) Serenade "Moonlight" Moret
7.—Waltz "The Choristers" ...Phelps
8.—Selection "Aizira" .....Verdi

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Austrians Resume Attacks on Italians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 2.—An Italian official communique reports:—The enemy has been very active between Lake Garda and Ledro Valley. His attacks between San Giovanni, Biacesa, northward of Malgagiumella and northeastward of Mezzolazo failed.

Drill Committee To Meet Tomorrow

The committee appointed to consider means of providing military training for all Americans who wish it, will meet at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow afternoon in the United States Consular Court rooms, instead of this afternoon as first decided.

U.S. Lends Britain G.$5,000,000 More

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 3.—The United States has lent Great Britain another $5,000,000, making a total of $117,000,000.

Production of Blighty Gives Fund $10,000

Mr. S. J. Deeks, honorary secretary of the Amateur Dramatic Club, announces that the financial results of the production of "Blighty" amounted to the sum of $10,313.90, which will be apportioned as follows:—

British Women's Work Association	$7,000.00
Blind Soldiers and Sailors' Fund	2,000.00
'Xmas Gifts for Shanghai Boys at the Front	1,313.90

Inter Collegiate Tennis

The finals for the title of East China Intercollegiate tennis singles champion and for the handsome Ramsey's Cup will be played on the Y.M.C.A. grounds this afternoon at 3.30. Kenneth Young of St. John's University and Li Tsing Tek of Soochow University are the two contestants for the trophy and title.

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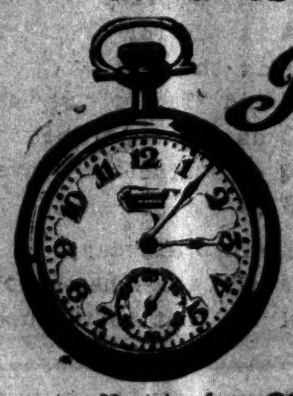

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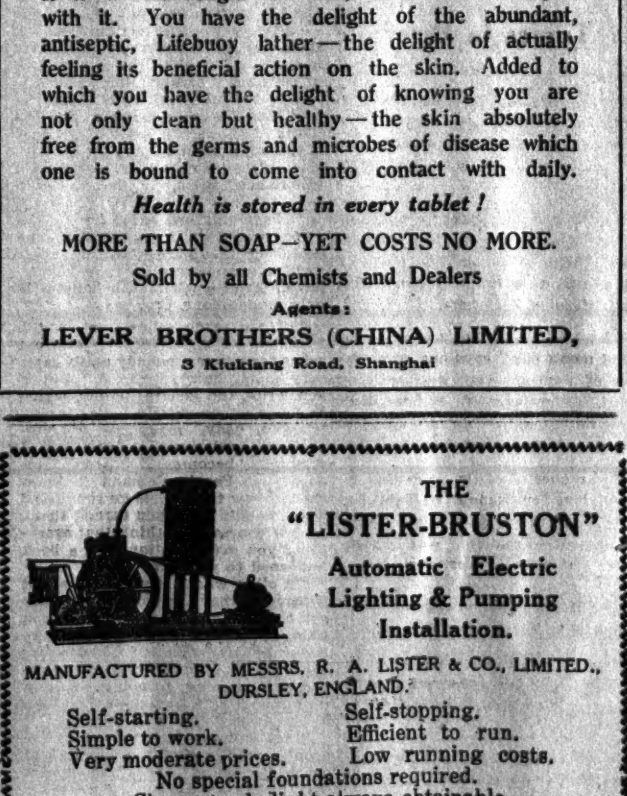

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WEATHER

Weather becoming more and more cloudy. Threats of thunderstorms in the Northern and Central Districts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 5, 1917

America on the Battle-Front

(Literary Digest)

THAT distinguished authority, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, has kindly informed the Frankfurter Zeitung that Germany has no need to worry about the United States, as it will take us "more than a year to organise and train a really large army," and nothing less than that need be considered. This journal is delighted with this pronouncement and tells its readers that it really doesn't matter what America does, for "even if she were to equip a really large army she could never put it into the battle-line." This organ of German high finance argues:

"Will the Americans dare to send such an army across the Atlantic, which is today ruled more by our U-boats than by the battleships and cruisers of the Allies?—by our U-boats, which before a year is over will surely have increased both in number and in individual efficiency? But, above all, does President Wilson seriously believe that he can then still rescue the English and the French, who are daily banging their heads so terribly and so unsuccessfully against our Western front?

"Such considerations cause many people to think that America's present preparations are not aimed at us Germans at all; that the whole declaration of war is only a pretext, and that the real object of raising this army is not to fight Germany, but to prepare for a war expected later with Japan. There is, indeed, ground for this supposition, and we ourselves regard it probable that many competent persons in the United States are pressing for military preparedness primarily because of future necessities."

This cynical disregard of America is a feature of the German press just now, and our Minister at Copenhagen, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, tells the Manchester Guardian's correspondent that we have really got to make the enemy understand that we mean business. His remarks cover a wide field, and he confirms the impression of most experienced observers in thinking that the food-problem in Germany is not likely to affect the situation seriously one way or the other. Passing on to consider Germany's opinion of America, he says:

"Any relaxation in America's preparations would only serve to increase the contempt which most Germans occupying positions of power feel for the military pretensions of the United States, which never have been taken seriously by the Junker party. At present, all peace-proposals from Germany mean simply the determination that this tremendously organised and still powerful nation yet holds for gaining her own ends.

"It is believed in German circles, and especially in Berlin, that America's talk of military effectiveness is merely 'bluff.'

"While the German nation will have a constitutional government perhaps in the not far distant future, there is not the slightest reason for believing that the Hohenzollerns will suffer the same fate as the Tsar.

"The German people have been made to believe by their reptile press that victory is simply a question of time, and they are willing to fight and wait for it. Any talk of peace at the present moment in America, therefore, would simply prolong the war and bring our country into the utmost contempt among the very people who would like to profit by it."

Meanwhile Germany's enfant terrible, Maximilian Harden, is allowed by the censor, for some occult reason, to tell the people pretty nearly the exact truth in his Berlin Zukunft. In a recent number he deals with the American situation as affected by the work of the French and British Missions and writes some sharp things for those who jeer at America and her army:

"America, had she remained neutral, could have amassed incalculable wealth, and it would be an act of criminal self-deception to ignore the fact that President Wilson is today the trusted favorite of an overwhelming and ever-increasing majority. Perhaps that cool philosopher, Mr. Balfour, is now at work in Washington on the linking together of America and Great Britain with China and Japan, a rapprochement which we have often predicted, and one which may tomorrow include free Russia. The same blind stupidity which compared the British Army to Falstaff's recruits now jeers at America as unable to do anything."

The brilliant editor of the Zukunft tells his short-sighted fellow Prussians that if they think that America's entry into the war can be discounted, they had better take another thought:

"The intervention will have the most far-reaching effects if the war does not end before America has completed her preparations. The Western Armies, who hold Bagdad, Mekka, Valona, Goritz, part of the Trentino, Salonica, and the German Colonies, and who in twelve days in April counted 34,000 prisoners to their credit, do not see before them a future so enshrouded in gloom that it invites them to lay down their arms. The milliards of men who are now hostile to us will not depart humbly to their homes before the gigantic weight of the United States has been thrown into the scale."

He concludes with some plain-spoken advice:

"What now is our best course? It is a clear recognition of realities, a return to the freedom of dignified criticism, a setting in order of Germany's house, that it may no longer be an abomination in the eyes of the world. Democracy rings us round. The responsibility for the peace which will be concluded must be borne not by one Prince nor by one family, but by the entire nation with unbended neck. Democracy is irresistible, and its help may tomorrow become urgently necessary to princes. Germany's people can only conclude this peace when they have reached a full realisation of the facts, and this they must and will do."

Italy And The United States

The detailed accounts, now available, of the way in which Italy received the entry of the United States into the war, show that nowhere has the significance of the event been more fully appreciated than in that country, which so recently, comparatively speaking, fought her own battle for national freedom and unity. At the luncheon given in honor of the United States Ambassador at Rome, the speech delivered by the Italian Premier was as generous as it was enlightened. Signor Boselli hastened to take that lofty view of the present world events which the utterances of an increasing number of statesmen, in many countries, are making familiar. He paid warm tribute to all that the United States had done; welcomed the way in which they had stood by their "lofty traditions," and expressed his confidence in final victory. There was, however, in his speech no word of defeating any one people; but only of the great task which lay before the nations of securing for the world that stable and lasting liberty in the peace of which all might share.

It was just this idea, too, which characterised the speech of Mr. Page. They were proud, he said, to fight for the peace of the world, for the liberation of its peoples, including the German people, for the rights of great and small nations, and for the right that every man had to govern himself. Italy, he added, was united to America and to the other great democracies of the world, England, France, and now Russia, in a bond far closer than that of any written treaty.

The whole incident was, of course, just the kind to appeal forcibly to the Italian people. No one who has any knowledge of the history of the Italians, during the past sixty or seventy years, can have any doubt of their natural love of liberty, in spite of the fact that appearances have often been against them. Italy, like practically every other country, has her party of reaction, and it is a very strong and strongly intrenched party. It is a party, moreover, which, having access to all the organisation of the church, often works through the most unexpected and unsuspected channels, and seeks to achieve its purpose by ways so devious that they seem, at the outset, to run directly away from the object at which such a party might be suspected of aiming. The recent disclosures of the von Gerlach case, in Rome, must have opened many people's eyes to the peculiar difficulties with which Italy is faced, and must have enabled many to appreciate more fully the causes underlying so much of what appears to be simply insincerity and vacillation in the Italian policy. Democracy, however, has taken deep root in Italy, and must eventually come into its own there as everywhere else.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

CHIN-CHIN

Round Two, C. A. H. W. Leading

From damsel's "dam" to "Me" in men
A link I sought to trace.
K. B. in wrath took up his pen
And some of Jossman's space

To wipe the blot revealed (not cast)
He yet a riddle adds
I wonder will this be the last?
The theme is full of fads

Who put in woman WO,
I guess part of that story:
The woe is there because we know
'T 'is woman's greatest glory.

C. A. H. W.

Tsingtau, June 29, 1917.

The Sober Second Thought

(From the Newton Herald).

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife.

M. LIPSKI.

This advertisement was inserted by mistake on my part.

M. LIPSKI.

The feature of the pageant is the second element of the dramatic chorus which tells the story of Psyche's search for Aros, who has been hidden in Aphrodite.

The maidens who are playing ball in front of Aphrodite's palace pay no attention to her. She finally sees Cellini, the moon goddess.—*Grinnell College-paper.*

Not Very Rugged

C. R. Overly, proprietor of the Commercial hotel, was arrested last night on a charge of beating his wife.

For Sale—Commercial hotel, doing good business. Selling on account of wife's bad health.—*Harrisburg Ill. Chronicle.*

It is no sort of an ending for a perfect day—after waxing patriotic at the Consulate, being delightfully tiffined at the American Club, watching a bully good game of ball, and absorbing the other pleasing features of the daylight program—to come home to prepare for a large evening and find that your laundryman has also been out celebrating, and all your dress shirts and dinner jackets are still out on the line. This sort of thing calls for another declaration of independence.

How sentimental we do become when recollections of our childhood are yanked before us. Many people wept all through the eighth inning out at the ball game yesterday. The band was playing "Alexander's Rag Time Band." Four ball players struck out during the rendition.

Today is the glorious Fifth, when—mosquitoes, the weather man and the godown coolies across the street notwithstanding—we sleep till noon.

Bonne nuit!

THE JOSS MAN.

Topics In Brief

Berlin says the German line is invincible. Certainly. Whenever it is in danger they just move it back three or four miles.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Hindenburg may have paraphrased Grant's famous line so that it reads: "We'll fight it out on this line if I have to take the line with me."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

"If we take over men's jobs, we demand men's pay," says one organisation of women. Well, we hope they get it, if they earn it. But we don't know how some of them are going to live on it.—*Kansas City Star.*

It is requested of the press that no speculation or rumor be published other than those given out by War Department.—From a War Department statement. Secretary Baker should establish special days for issuing his speculations and rumors.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Furthermore, if John Barleycorn is a square and fair fighter, why does he always hit his opponent under the belt?—*Dallas News.*

When it comes to limiting the power of the Kaiser we place more dependence on the Allies than on the Reichstag.—*Boston Transcript.*

Worth noting that the colors on the Tricolor of France, the Union Jack, and the Star-Spangled Banner are the same—*Wall Street Journal.*

Julius Caesar, son of Minnie Caesar, of Brooklyn, has joined the United States marines and will help overcome the Goths.—*Chattanooga News.*

Stevenson's 'Unhealthy Optimism' Fades In War

Margaret Widdemer Says Neurotic Invalid Was The Progenitor of 'Pollyanna' Idea and Founded School of Wall-Motto Philosophy

One of the most obvious questions to ask an author is "What effect, spiritual and intellectual, is the war having on the world?" Probably every living author has been asked this, and few have responded with any particularly interesting statement. Authors of pacifist tendencies say that war stops literature, other authors say that it stimulates it—and all authors modestly refuse to prophesy what will be the war's eventual effect on the world's mind and soul.

But Margaret Widdemer (the author of two "best sellers," "The Rose-Garden Husband" and "Why Not?" of "The Factories and Other Poems," and of half a dozen other books) had something new to say in reply to this old question. She believes that the war is helping the world by destroying the "Pollyanna" school of thought and for the existence of this school of thought she blames none other than the late Robert Louis Stevenson.

"There is no question," she said, "but that the war's spiritual effect on the world has been good. The world was becoming a very neurotic place. Its principal sunshinemaker was a neurotic consumptive. I mean Stevenson.

"For Stevenson's gospel wasn't healthy, no matter what people thought of it. How could it be? His gospel was the inevitable precursor of the 'Pollyanna' school of thought. He was the original 'Glad Book' inventor, although when he came to write his own 'juvenile' he had too sound an artistic conscience not to fill it with battle, murder, and sudden death, and quite realistically and commonplacedly wicked people.

"But his later gospel—gospel is the name, I believe, it goes by—gets gladder and gladder. 'The world is so full of a number of things, I think we should all be as happy as Kings,' is his cheerful text. It is so untrue that one has a sense of glowing virtue in repeating it and pretending to believe it.

"Now this is a wonderful world, an unbelievably noble world, an exciting world, but also a very evil and dangerous world. But led by a consumptive on a remote island, who was trying to pretend to himself that he was getting well, we had all got into the habit of reciting to ourselves this pleasant little couplet, together with various other Stevenson wall mottoes of perfect style and falsity, and believing them. We had ruled evil out of our cosmos.

"And then the war came—poison gas, torpedoed hospital ships, Belgium, Schrecklichkeit—and we have revised our Stevenson. We say it now, 'The world is so full of a number of Kings, I think that is what is the matter with things.' And it's a much healthier attitude.

"For between the health-and-happiness affirmation of the unhappy and dying Stevenson and the force-and-brutality affirmation of the futile Nietzsche literature has got the world into a pretty mess! And it took this very terrible war to make the world look things in the face and set about mending them."

Miss Widdemer is very practical in her attitude toward her work. She has written probably more books—certainly more successful books—than any other American author of her age. But she does not believe in constantly emphasising (as many less successful young writers do) the fact that she is an author. She believes that an author's first duty is to be a human being. Of the sorrows of being an author, as she has experienced them, she had much to say.

"I have only just begun having the sorrows of being an author," she said, "so I suppose they are more vivid to me now than they will be later. After a while even hanging is only monotonous, they say.

"If you teach school, or are the President of a college, or take out ashes for a living, nobody really cares very much how you do it. But if you write, the general public, which has seemed previously to be a nice, friendly body, made up of sympathetic relatives, friends and strangers, becomes a board of inquisition. People demand to know exactly how the wheels go round and how you felt when you turned them. And of course they think that everything you ever mentioned in a book happened to yourself.

"In other words, if you write about Princesses they are certain you have golden hair and blue eyes. If you write about broken hearts they take it for granted you have had yours fractured in eight places. Also, going on the same principle, if you write about cats I suppose they take it for granted that you are a cat.

"Last Summer at the seashore the people who rocked on the hotel porch discovered the dark secret that I was an author. Then their pleasure began. Mine didn't.

"'Do you have to wait for inspiration?' they would ask. Let me say now that you don't. I never heard of anybody who made a living by writing waiting for inspiration yet. You see, you might have to wait too long. Your relatives say, 'You know you have to get that done!' and finally chase you off somewhere to do it, exactly as if it were a music lesson or housework.

"It doesn't really seem quite fair that authors should be kept on the job so exclusively. People don't rush up to a lawyer and say, 'Oh, I saw something today that would interest you so much—a man beating his wife! You could make a lovely case out of that!' No more do they say to a manufacturer of pig iron (for instance) 'I saw such a wonderful pig today. I must take you to see it—you would get such inspiration from it for your work!' Naturally, you love your writing, but there are times when people's attitude toward you and it makes you feel like the little girl who asked her mother if, after she went to heaven, she was very good all the week, she could go down to hell and play with the little devils on Saturday mornings.

"And also," continued Miss Widdemer "I often encounter people who think I was created for the express purpose of writing up their grievances. They think that if the dreadful German band on the corner could be put into a story people would realise what a nuisance it was and stop it. And you could sell it, too, they add. They are mad, too, if you don't write up the new baby and the time the cat got away. But, nevertheless, I never in my life found anything that was as much fun as writing."

There are many novelists who began their literary careers as poets. Some novelists—Thomas Hardy, for example—give their attention to poetry after life times spent with prose. But the writer who is at once both a novelist and a poet, as Miss Widdemer is, is seldom found. Of course her book of poems has not had as many readers as have her novels, but so conspicuous has been her success with poetry since the publication of her poem, "The Factories," in McClure's some years ago, that it seemed advisable to ask her some questions about poetry—how to write it successfully, for example, and a few simple things like that.

"How is poetry written?" she repeated, reflectively. "Well, I have not made a collection of methods. There seems to be no hard and fast rule, except that you must ardently desire to write it. Coleridge is supposed to have needed opium, Byron a love-affair, before they could be keyed up to the point of making poetry. But these stories are more or less apocryphal. Suthey, that good family man who may not have been a great poet himself but seems to have financed most of the great poets of his time, sat down in his study as if he were doing statistics, and turned out a regular volume of work daily. The Mid-Victorians, here and on the other side of the Atlantic, seem to have tried to be logical and civilised citizens, who did not demand more than a certain amount of patience from those about them.

"One infallible method of turning out verse is having to do it. If it is expected of you to turn out a poem a day for a stated number of days, you will find that you can do it. You will find that some of the poems will be good and some will be bad, and of them at least one will be as good as your best. Now, if you had been dawdling about waiting to be inspired that good poem might never have come at all. One of the bad or one of the mediocre poems might have been nearest to the surface of your mind and might have been produced.

"I think that the theory that silence and solitude are necessary to poetry is wrong. Of course, silence and solitude are not bad for poetry. But I think that an elaborate preparation for work will drive capability for it out of your head quicker than anything else I know. You remember in Mrs. Hale's delightful 'Peterkin Papers' how it occurred to Lysander John—I think that was his name—to write a book. The preparations for it—hiring the room, buying the ink, the paper, the pens—took up a whole amusing chapter. But when they got to the end—'But I don't know what to write about!' said Lysander John.

"There is a marked difference between men and women in this respect. Women have for so many generations been obliged to write, if they wrote at all, between the chinks of housework or social life, that they have learned to do it on a galloping horse, if necessary. You remember Jane Austen, who kept her manuscipt in her workbasket, under the embroidery, and pulled it out only when company wasn't there? And Mrs. Stowe, who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" while she looked after seven or eight children and a clergyman husband? "Men have always demanded, and received, hermitages to work in. Nevertheless, some of the best modern poems by men have been done in scraps of time between office or newspaper work. I have no patience with people who say: 'If only I had time and leisure, I know I could write poetry!' Poetry, which is the work more largely of the subconscious mind than any other branch of literature, can be written anywhere on earth if you want to write it strongly enough. The only exception I would make is that writing love stories isn't any too good for the person who wishes also to write poetry, because it deflects the emotional capacity to the love story."

A Sister's Cry From The Canadian Hills

These lines, from the Daily Ontario, were composed by Miss Lilian Leveridge, of Carrying Place, Ontario, as a tribute to her brother, Pte. Frank Leveridge, of Coe Hill, a member of the Thirty-ninth Battalion that went overseas from Belleville. Pte. Leveridge died of wounds while doing his duty in France.

"Laddie, little laddie, come with me
over the hills,
Where blossom the white May lilies,
and the dogwood and daffodils;
For the Spirit of Spring is calling to
our spirits that love to roam
Over the hills of home, laddie,
over the hills of home.

"Laddie, little laddie, here's hazel
and meadow rue,
And wreaths of the rare arbutus,-
a-blowing for me and you;
And cherry and bilberry blossoms,
and hawthorn as white as foam,
We'll carry them all to Mother,
laddie, over the hills at home.

"Laddie, little laddie, the winds
have many a song
And blithely and bold they whistle
to us as we trip along;
But your own little song is sweeter,
your own with its merry trills;
So, whistle a tune as you go,
laddie, over the windy hills.

"Laddie, little laddie, 'tis time that
the cows were home.
Can you hear the klingle-klangle
of their bell in the greenwood
gloam?
Old Rover is waiting, eager to
follow the trail with you.
Whistle a tune as you go, laddie,
whistle a tune as you go.

"Laddie, little laddie, there's a flash of
a blue-bird's wing,
O hush! If we wait and listen we
may hear him carolling.
The vesper song of the thrushes,
and the plaint of the whip-poor-
wills,
Sweet, how sweet is the music,
laddie, over the twilit hills.

"Brother, little brother, your childhood is passing by,
And the dawn of a noble purpose
I see in your thoughtful eye.
You have many a mile to travel and
many a task to do;
Whistle a tune as you go, laddie,
whistle a tune as you go.

"Laddie, soldier laddie, a call comes
over the sea,
A call to the best and bravest in
the land of liberty,
To shatter the despot's power, to
lift up the weak that fall.
Whistle a song as you go, laddie,
to answer your country's call.

"Brother, soldier brother, the Spring
has come back again,
But her voice from the windy hill-
tops is calling your name in
vain
For never shall we together 'mid
the birds and the blossoms roam,
Over the hills of home, brother,
over the hills of home.

"Laddie! Laddie! Laddie! 'Somewhere
in France' you sleep,
Somewhere 'neath alien flowers and
alien winds that weep.
Bravely you marched to battle,
nobly your life laid down,
You unto death were faithful, laddie:
yours is the victor's crown.

"Laddie! Laddie! Laddie! How dim
is the sunshine grown,
As Mother and I together speak
softly in tender tone!
And the lips that quiver and falter
have ever a single theme,
As we list for your dear, lost whistle,
laddie, over the hills of dream.

"Laddie, beloved laddie! How soon
should we cease to weep
Could we glance through the golden
gateway whose keys the angels
keep!
Yet love, our love that is deathless,
can follow you where you roam,
Over the hills of God, laddie, the
beautiful hills of Home."

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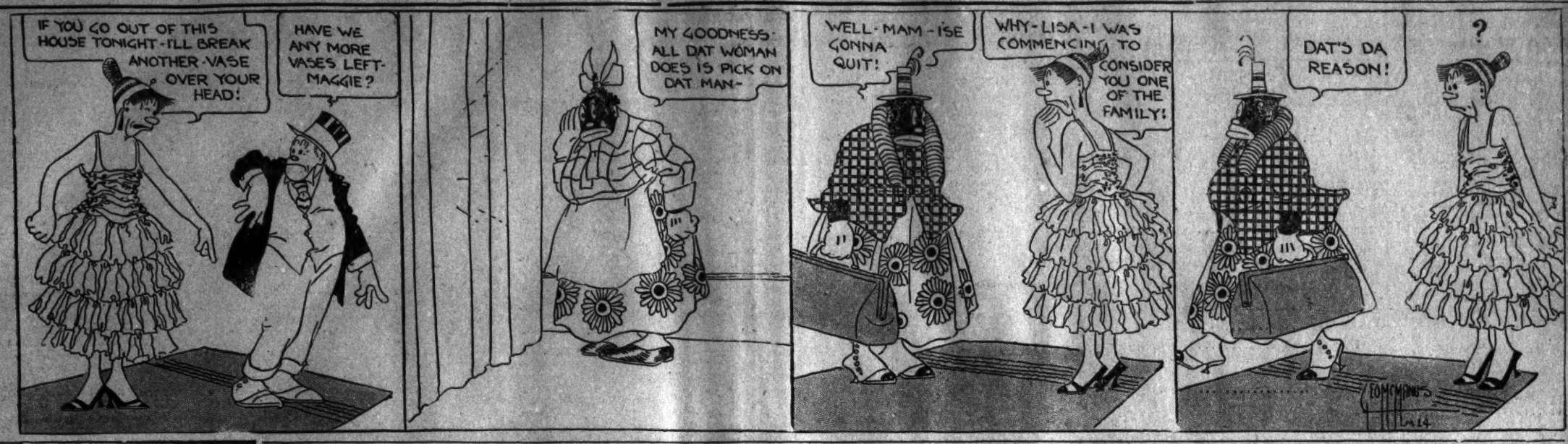
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


IF YOU GO OUT OF THIS HOUSE TONIGHT-I'LL BREAK ANOTHER VASE OVER YOUR HEAD!
HAVE WE ANY MORE VASES LEFT-MAGGIE?
MY GOODNESS! ALL DAT WOMAN DOES IS PICK ON DAT MAN-
WELL-MAM-I'SE GONNA QUIT!
WHY-LISA-I WAS COMMENCING TO CONSIDER YOU ONE OF THE FAMILY!
DAT'S DA REASON!
?
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

The barge line system inaugurated on the Mississippi quite modestly, two or three years ago, seems to be impressing the commercial bodies in the central valley of the United States. A number of them are giving it financial support, the New Orleans Board of Trade, which has just subscribed for $25,000 worth of stock, being among the most recent to co-operate. Recognition of the barge marks the abandonment of the hope that the river steamboat may come back into general use. Sentiment is evidently going out of the scheme for restoring navigation to the great streams of the interior, and practical methods are coming in. The entire Nation is far more deeply concerned than it realises in this movement toward a greater use of the waterways.

With Ecuador seriously considering her future attitude towards the war, a passage in the diary of Lord Malmesbury, the British statesman, written over seventy years ago, becomes specially interesting. In 1840 Ecuador desired to offer the presidency of that Republic to Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III of France. Prince Louis was, at the time, shut up in the Castle of Ham, and the deputation from Ecuador sought to interest Lord Malmesbury, his closest friend in England, in the matter. Lord Malmesbury was much interested, and found Prince Louis eager to accept the offer. "I assured the Prince," he writes, "that I would do my best," but he added that Lord Aberdeen was Foregin Secretary, and that there was nothing of romance in his character. Lord Aberdeen, indeed, proved the rock on which the project was wrecked. In reply to the proposal that he should interecede with the French Government in the Prince's behalf, he declared that he "would not hear of it."

Somebody has been recalling the time, in the United States, when one could buy a ton of coal for 75 cents. This, however, was the summer price paid by farmers. In the winter there was an advance, and the best one could do was 4 cents a bushel. For the benefit of persons curious to know what people did with their money in those days, it might perhaps be well enough to mention that, as a rule, they did not have much to do with.

Sir Henry Graham, who recently retired from the office of "clerk of the Parliaments" in the United Kingdom, has many good stories to tell of the curious "slips" made in the final drafts of bills, which it was one of his duties to submit to the King for the royal assent. One bill, for instance, Sir Henry discovered, as the result of his careful scrutiny, gravely provided for a new Government institution to be built out of the material of the existing building; but expressly stipulated that the inmates of that building should not be disturbed until their new quarters were completed. Another bill provided, with judicial exactness, that "the King's officers may travel by sea from one place to another within the land of Ireland.

Honolulu has entered, with enthusiasm and confidence, upon the project of purchasing the Royal Hawaiian Hotel of that city, with the purpose of making it the home of an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. The estimated cost of the undertaking is $275,000, of which sum $100,000 is to be raised on the islands, the remainder on the mainland. One of the first contributions was in the form of a deduction from the price of the property, by its owners, of $12,500. The movement, it appears, has the indorsement of the military authorities. Need of such an establishment will be more clearly recognised when it is known that Oahu is now the largest Regular Army post in the United States, and that the Hawaiian Islands are an almost constant rendezvous for naval vessels.

A story about the family of Haig, Washington Irving, and Sir Walter Scott, is told apropos of the British commander-in-chief and the latest ally. When Washington Irving visited Scott, at Abbotsford, in August, 1816, he was shown, near Dryburgh Abbey, the tower of Bemerside, the baronial hall of the de Hagas, the Haigs, one of the oldest of the Border families. Scott took the opportunity of reciting the couplet of Thomas the Rhymer:

"Betide, betide, whate'er betide,
Haig shall be Haig of Bemerside."

Irving states that Scott fully believed the prohpecy, and gave him evidence to prove that "through all the feuds and forays, and sackings and burnings, which had reduced most of the castles to ruins, and the proud families that once possessed them to proverty, the tower of Bemerside had remained unscathed, and was still the stronghold of the ancient family of Haig." "Tenacious" is one of the adjectives describing the de Hagas, which their descendant in Flanders today is fully justifying.

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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$615 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 342½
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtsze	$190 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 327½
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 S.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$116
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 157½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 90 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 38½ S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.70 S.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$100
Green Island	Tls. 7.40
Zangkats	Tls. 15 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16½
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	50 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10½ S.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.50
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 10 B.
Guia Kalumpong	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 11 B.
Kota Bahroee	Tls. 8 xd B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10⅝
Permata	Tls. 3¾
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.95
Seehee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 12¼ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¾ S.
Sungah	Tls. 1.80
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong	Tls. 19½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 5¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culjy Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 80½ S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 4, 1917.

Money and Bullion

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@ 91=Tls.	1.10
@ 72.5=Mex.	$1.51
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.325
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	39½
Copper Cash	1791
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/9=Tls.	5.33
exch. @ 72.5=Mex.	$7.35
Peking Bar	274
Native Interest	.16

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Bar Silver	39½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.39
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/9⅛
London	Demand	3/9⅛
India (nominal)	T.T.	278½
Paris	T.T.	518½
Paris	Demand	519
New York	T.T.	89½
New York	Demand	89½
Hongkong	T.T.	67
Japan	T.T.	57½
Batavia	T.T.	215

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts	3/10⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3/10⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3/11⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3/11⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	534
New York	4 m-s.	92½

The following are the Customs Rates of Exchange to the end of June:—

£1=Hk. Tls.	5.03
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs	5.40
" " 1=Marks	4.41 (nom.)
Gold $ 1=Hk. Tls.	1.46
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen	1.35
" " 1=Rupees	2.03
" " 1=Roubles	3.56
" " 1=Mex. $	1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 4, 1917.

Official

Culty's Dairy Tls. 9.00
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 0.80
Sua Manggis Tls. 5.80 XD.

Unofficial

Gulas "L" Tls. 7.00
S'hai Tugs (ord.) Tls. 15.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSSINESS DONE

Shanghai, July 4, 1917.

Official

Waterworks 6% debs
Tls. 85.00 cash

Unofficial

Shanghai Gas 6% debs.
Tls. 79.00 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 2 was 81 tons."

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, June 27.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.	Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls.	Week ending Saturday, June, 23rd, 1917 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair	58.00	4,882
	Winter Hair	47.00	
,, Seconds		28.00	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs		19.25	111
,, 2 10-60 ,,			
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white-color, average 21lbs.		—	8,000
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; (*Pieces*)			
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		11.50	1,243
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,		—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen		—	
Jute (Abutilon)		—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre		14.00	444
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre		13.20	
Animal Tallow		14.00	1,361
Gallnuts, Usual shape		22.50	235
,, Plum ,,		25.50	
Cotton Lihoo		—	8,164
,, Shansi		23.00	
Black Bristles, 1 Riffings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 4"		113.50	1,264
10 10 10 10 10 10 6			
4½" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5¾" 6"			
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%			
Sesamum Seed, White		6.45	2,580
,, ,, Yellow			
,, ,, Red			
,, ,, Black			
Yellow Beans		—	
*Broad Beans		1.50	15,198
Sesamum Seed Oil		—	68
Groundnuts (with shells)		—	—
,, (shelled)		—	—
Groundnut Oil		—	—
Wood Oil		13.10	12,236
Tea Oil			30
Bean Oil		12.35	—
RapeOil		12.60	—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Hankow Tea Market

The export to June 28, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports.
Season 1917 X 18	1,201,523 lbs.	1,574,781 lbs.	lbs.
,, 1916 X 17	4,001,532 ,,	2,777,601 ,,	,,
,, 1915 X 16	7,263,791 ,,	3,7e8,921 ,,	,,

	Total 1917-18.	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.
Via Shanghai,			
To Great Britain	3,979 lbs.	1,725,112 lbs.	4,250,461 lbs.
,, United States and Canada.	1,859,553 ,,	720,533 ,,	1,473,308 ,,
,, Continent	2,609 ,,	64,147 ,,	50,168 ,,
,, Russia in Europe	82,275 ,,	753,899 ,,	1,369,009 ,,
,, do via North	573,020 ,,	1,604,921 ,,	2,622,792 ,,
,, Shanghai	87,001 ,,	845,473 ,,	439,155 ,,

Rubber Outputs

	May	June
Alma	30,000	29,500
Amherst	3,196	3,023
Anglo-Dutch	70,000	66,000
Anglo-Java	133 800	—
Ayer Tawah	27,800	29,050
Batu Anam	19,447	20,000
Bukit Toh Alang	15,020	15,980
Bute	12,206	—
Chempedak	9,326	11,423
Chemor	16,560	—
Cheng	13,825	14,993
Consolidated	38,709	—
Dominion	38,897	42,592
Guala Kalumpong	114,060	110,816
Shipped to London	150,472	97,456
Cocoanuts	254,000	285,000
Rainfall (inches)	3½	1
Java Consolidated	64,000	—
Kamunting	18,594	—
Kapala	7,167	—
Kapayang	13,290	12,251
Karan	10,330	—
Kota Bahroe	45,547	44,819
Kroewoek	31,500	—
Langkat	51,125	58,753
Padang	25,000	—
Permata	—	—
Pengkalan	12,437	—
Repah	10,000	12,000
Samagaga	—	16,600
Semambu	12,388	12,863
See Kee	9,528	8,456
Senawang	25,717	30,145
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang	11,154	12,372
Shanghai-Kelantan	10,330	12,000
Shanghai-Seremban	10,211	11,000
Shanghai-Pahang	17,042	15,429
Shanghai-Sumatra	45,860	58,510
Sua Manggis	17,400	26,000
Sungala	7,157	—
Sungei Duri	17,552	—
Taiping	—	—
Tanah Merah	26,000	—
Tebong	70,000	69,000
Ulobri	5,416	5,339
Ziangbe	57,700	—

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

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FIRE INSURANCE
Is The Best
Peace Insurance
For Your Mind
Call on the
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'Phone 4757

U.S. TO COMMANDEER ALL BOATS BUILDING

Object Is To Turn Out 3,000,000 Tons In Eighteen Months

The United States Government has been authorised by Congress to commandeer all steel boats, either in the course of construction or to be constructed under contracts with private owners at the different shipbuilding yards and to hasten the word on those boats, the combined tonnage of which amounts to roughly 2,000,000 tons, says an official report received here yesterday by the Finance Department.

The Administration apparently intends to build boats of a combined tonnage of 3,000,000 tons within eighteen months from this month, about 1,000,000 tons of space being to be given over ultimately to Great Britain.

This is part of the big financial program just signed by President Wilson, continues the report, and the whole legislation authorises the Executive to raise $3,281,000,000, including $2,000,000,000 for the war expenses and $750,000,000 for the construction of the merchantile fleet just referred to.

The financial program also includes $600,000,000 for the building of flying machines for the Army and the Navy and another advance to Great Britain of $25,000,000. The American loans to the Entente Powers since April have amounted to $948,000,000, the retails being as follows:

Borrowers.	
Great Britain	$500,000,000
France	200,000,000
Italy	100,000,000
Russia	100,000,000
Belgium	45,000,000
Servia	3,000,000

The report adds that the result of the Liberty Loan is estimated at $3,700,000,000.

Deliberate Crime, Swedes Call Destruction Of Ships

Wave Of Indignation Against Germany Sweeps Country—Steamers, Released By Britain, Were Sunk

London, May 20.—An outburst of indignation in Sweden has followed the news that three Swedish steamers, laden with grain and released by the British Government recently under reciprocal agreement for the release of Entente shipping in the Gulf of Bothnia, have been sunk by German submarines, several men being lost.

The steamers were the Vesterland of 3,126 tons, the Aspen of 1,799 tons and the Viken of 1,820 tons. Eight men of the Viken's crew and two of the crew of the Vesterland are reported lost.

Four Norse Boats Lost

Meanwhile a belated report from the Norwegian Legation at Berlin, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company, adds four more to the list of Norwegian steamers sunk by German submarines; the Laly, C. Sundt and Garant, sunk in March; and the Najaden, sunk more recently. There is said, moreover, to have been loss of life in each case.

The significant feature of the situation in Sweden, according to the despatches, is that newspapers of all shades of opinion there are united in indignation over the latest submarine exploit.

Thus the Stockholm Tidning calls the sinking of the three steamers "a deliberate and bloody crime," and the Stockholm Dagblad, while declaring that Great Britain must be denounced for detaining the steamers until after May 1, none the less admits that the foremost feeling must be that of bitterness against the German methods.

Sympathy For Germany Gone

"It was sympathy for Germany as well as provisions for Sweden that went down with those ships," this paper says. The Svenska Dagblad remarks Germany's enemies could not have desired better propaganda material than this, and Dagens Nyheter says no intelligent German need wonder that his country has so few friends in the world.

A Madrid despatch says that fishermen from Tabarca, on the Bay of Tunis, report that a submarine recently attacked a fleet of six boats, one of which was sunk. The crew was saved.

AGAIN THREATENS GERMAN REPUBLIC

Ledebour Says Partition Of Alsace-Lorraine Would Be The Signal For It

Amsterdam, May 16, (via London.)—Discussion of the question of Alsace in the Reichstag was postponed today on the proposal of Dr. Mathias Erzberger, one of the leaders of the Clerical Center Party; Count von Westarp, the Conservative leader, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal leader. The Socialists protested strongly against this postponement.

The Berlin Post says that the Administration is about to make a radical decision in regard to the future of Alsace-Lorraine, involving a division of the province between Bavaria and Prussia.

In the course of the debate regarding Germany's war aims the Socialist leader, George Ledebour, referred to this report. He declared that the answer to such an intention would be the proclamation of a German republic.

The semi-official Fremdenblatt of Vienna, discussing yesterday's Reichstag proceedings, says that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in simple and candid sentences declared the desire of Germany to regulate her eastern frontiers and maintain friendly relations with Russia in peaceful accord with the Russian Government. Almost identical declarations emanated from Austria-Hungary, the newspapers says, adding:

"All the world now knows Germany entertains no ideas of conquest regarding Russia, which can at any moment conclude an honorable peace with Germany and Austria. Reports about a divergence of views on this question between Vienna and Berlin will now become silent as the grave."

The Nieuws von den Dag regrets that the Chancellor's speech has not cleared the obscurity in regard to Germany's war aims. It says that the Chancellor's words have strengthened his enemies' hands and must be considered equivalent to an admission of defeat.

London, May 16.—Disappointment with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech before the Reichstag yesterday, in which he refused to define Germany's war aims, is expressed by the Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam. The newspaper says, however, that one of the aims of the Conservatives in bringing about the debate seems to have been accomplished, continuing:

"Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, has been forced to drop his mask of threatening the Government with a revolution if it did not obey the Socialists. We are pleased by his disavowal."

The Frankfurther Zeitung says that it believes the Chancellor will continue to have the confidence of a majority in the Reichstag as long as he can state that his peace views are in accord with those of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Fushimi Maru	May 7
Kaga Maru	May 16
Pembrokeshire	May 6
Tsuyama Maru	June 8
For Liverpool	
Kashima Maru	June 30
Katori Maru	June 3
For New York	
Tatsuno Maru	May 21
Tokiwa Maru	Mar. 21
For San Francisco, etc.	
Nippon Maru	June 15
Tenyo Maru	May 28
For Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	May 14
For Tacoma	
Mexico Maru	June 27
Panama Maru	May 15

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Hitachi Maru	July 14
Iyo Maru	July 28
From San Francisco	
Ecuador	Aug. 25
Venezuela	July 28
From Tacoma	
Canada Maru	July 5
From Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	July 18

H. G. WELLS DEMANDS CHANGE IN MONARCHY

British Royalty Must Sever Relations With 'Kingly Caste Of Germans'

London, May 15.—H. G. Wells has followed his recent letters on the question of Republicanism in England by an article entitled "The Future of Monarchs" in the Penny Pictorial, in which he says:

"If monarchy is to survive in the British Empire, it must speedily undergo most profound modification. The old state of affairs cannot continue. The European dynastic system, based on intermarriage of a group of mainly German royal families is dead today. It is freshly dead, but it is as dead as the rule of the Incas. It is idle to close our eyes to the fact. The British Empire is very near the limit of its endurance of a kingly caste of Germans.

"The choice of British royalty between its people and its cousins cannot be definitely delayed. Were it made now, publicly and boldly, there can be no doubt the decision would mean a renascence of monarchy and a tremendous outbreak of royalist enthusiasm in the empire.

"The security of the British monarchy lies in such a courageous severance of its destinies from the inevitable collapse of the Teutonic dynastic system on the continent of Europe. Will it make that severance? There I share an almost universal ignorance. The loyalty of the British is not to what Kings are apt to call 'my person,' not to a chosen and admired family, but to a renascent mankind.

"We have fought in this war for Belgium, for France, for general freedom, for civilisation and whole future of mankind, far more than for ourselves. We have not fought for a King, but we will gladly go on with our task under a King unless he hampers us in that task."

MEN FROM SCORPION ARRIVE AT PARIS

Paris, May 14.—After an adventurous journey of more than a month through European Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary, a number of United States bluejackets, part of the crew of the U. S. S. Scorpion, which has been interned by the Turks, arrived safely here today.

Commander Morton, commanding officer of the Scorpion, is also expected soon, but two junior officers and the remainder of the ship's company have been placed in a Turkish internment camp. Commander Morton and those who have arrived here escaped by leaving Constantinople immediately upon the declaration of a state of war by the United States.

The men say they were subjected to many hardships and indignities by the Germans at Nish, Servia, where they were detained for two weeks under guard. They got nothing to eat save a plate of noodles a day. They learned that many other Americans, including Dr. Post, formerly engaged in Red Cross work in Servia, had been arrested by the Germans. In Austria, however, once they were allowed to cross the border, they had good treatment and plenty to eat, although detained two weeks longer before being allowed to cross into Switzerland.

Food conditions in general are worse in Austria than in Turkey, the Scorpion's men say. The food distribution is better managed, but there is not enough to go around, and every one is hungry. In Turkey, on the other hand, there is plenty of food for the wealthy, but the poor are dying of starvation at the rate of thirty a day in Constantinople alone. Turkish troops in Constantinople were frequently seen ragged, dirty and barefoot.

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Resources ..... Tls. 470,000

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Two rooms at 15 Nanking Road.
One private flat of three large rooms at 15 Nanking Road.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
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Banking Announcements

SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..Yen 15,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
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S. KASAHARA.
Manager

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit grantad on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

中華滙行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Hankow
Shanghai	Hongkong
Nanking	Canton
Hsuchow	Pengpu
Yangchow	Chiakiang
Ningpo	Hangchow
Tientsin	Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Passengers Departed

Per H.O. s.s. Changon for Kiukiang:—Mrs. Burnip, Mrs. Cline, Mrs. Bondfield, Misses Nellie Drake, Maggie Rogers, Nettie Peacock, Sue Stanford, Nina Stallings, Clare L. Moffett, Cline and Howard, Mrs. Watson, Misses A. S. Rhodes and F. W. Adams. For Hankow:—Mr. R. Y. Gould.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

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In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
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J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
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Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

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G. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10.000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400.000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $80,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10.000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang. Taiyuen, etc., etc.

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3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
Goneral Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthu
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan. Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba,
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG.
Act. Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital .....,£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road. 9752

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of JUKONG Road and North Szechuen Road (150 yard from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly
7.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The 15th and Final Episode of the SERIAL MASTER PLOT

"The Mysteries of Myra"

entitled:—

"THE THOUGHT MONSTER"

Don't Miss the end of this wonderful picture, it is of great interest as well as amusing

Showing Tonight
The Sensational and thrilling story in 3 parts

"Won in the Clouds"

Being one of the best film every shown in Shanghai
Showing also the screaming comedies:—

"BOMBS AND BANGS"
"THERE IS MUSIC IN THE HAIR"

Admission Prices:—
Stall 30 cents, Dress Circle 50 cents, Box seat 70 cents.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping (chartered left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbrisk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

Good-Bye Nights! *Good-Bye Nights!*

July 5th.

J. R. Willadsen presents the

FRAWLEY COMPANY

IN

"THE CLIMAX"

(By Edward A. Locke).

A love story of modern life, and the measures a Doctor in love would take to keep his fiancee from the operatic stage.

Mrs. W. J. ISENMAN

Shanghai's favorite Prima Donna, will appear in the leading role. The entire receipts of Thursday's performance will be donated to the

"ALLIED RED CROSS FUNDS."

Note.—Geo. Austin Moore and Cordelia Haager in 20th century vaudeville, will precede "THE CLIMAX" Curtain rises at 9.15 p.m sharp.

By Special Request the "FRAWLEY COMPANY" will give a Performance of "THE OUTCAST" on Friday evening and by General demand a Special Performance of "FAIR AND WARMER" on Saturday, the "LAST" and Good Bye Performance of THE FRAWLEY CO.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S. Prices as Usual.

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 5th

"The Shielding Shadow"

The Wonder Serial of the World
15 Episodes, Each 2 Reels, By George B. Seitz, Author Of "THE IRON CLAW." Featuring

GRACE DARMOND
RALPH KELLARD LEON BARRY

Showing seventh and eighth episodes, entitled

"THE AWAKENING" and "THE HAUNTING HAND"
Four Reels

Pathe's British, and American Gazettes
depicting all the principal events.

"THE POOR FIXER"
Comedy

"Slippery Slim and the Fortune Teller"
Essanay Comedy

THE
Olympic Theatre

PRESENTS

TONIGHT

The Year's Greatest Success

KELCEY AND SHANNON

IN

"AFTER THE BALL"

IN FIVE PARTS

Taken from Chas. K. Harris's World Greatest Song: One of the Finest Feature Photo Play's Ever Shown.

SHOWING ALSO

"NEW COMEDIES"

AND

LATEST EVENTS ON THE "GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

TONIGHT

July 5th.

THOMAS A. EDISON'S NEW TALKING PICTURES (KINETOPHONE)

Change of Programme each Night, with all the latest Songs and Pictures. Also usual selection of Pathe pictures.

TONIGHT!

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"CHARLIE'S STORMY ROMANCE"

In Four Parts

It is a scream. It is a riot of fun—every foot packed with mirth

SHOWING ALSO

"Death or Divorce"

A Thrilling Drama Enacted Under Water In Three Parts

AND

A New Gaumont Graphic

With Latest World Events

This Remarkable and Splendid Programme will be Exhibited

TONIGHT
5th July.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road [Near Chapoo Road]

Programme for July 5th

"THEIR FRIEND THE BURGLAR"
Nestor Comedy.

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

Fourteen Powerful Stories by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow. Each Story Complete in itself. Tonight Showing 1st and 2nd Stories, entitled: "PUPPETS OF FATE" and "THE TIGHT REIN." Four Reels.

"LUKE AND THE MERMAIDS"
Lonesome Luke Comedy

ALL NEW PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY.

Admission Prices
1st class 30 cts., 2nd class 20 cts., 3rd class 10 cts

TWO SHOWS
Every Night: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Matinees on Sundays at 2.30 p.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 6	5.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 17	"	Tacoma & Seattle	Hawai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 20		San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 21		San Francisco	Columbia	Am.	P. M.S.S.Co
" 21	10.30*	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30		San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 5	10.30*	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 6	5.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 7	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 10	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 14	"	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 17	"	do	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 18	"	Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	"	Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 8	11.30*	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 10		Singapore & Bangkok	Falstria	Sw.	E.A.Cr.
" 22	11.30*	Liverpool etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 5	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 5	11.00*	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B. & S.
" 6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S. Co.
" 7	"	Honkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 7	noon	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 7	noon	Satow, Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Chenan	Br	B. & S.
" 15	"	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 5	11.00*	W.H.W., Dalny & N'chwang	Shaohsing	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 6	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 6	noon	Haichow, Yochow	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	4.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	1.30	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 10	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S
" 11	D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	5.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap	S. M. R.
" 15	"	Tientsin, Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 5	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.SN.Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br	B. & S.
" 6	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
" 9	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 9	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 4	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2878	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
" 4	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
" 4	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	1150	Rus.	R.V.F.	9p
" 4	Japan	Chikuzen maru	2578	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
" 4	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 4	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 4	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N.Y.K	WSW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 4	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 4	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	San Francisco	Monteagle	3953	Br.	C.P.O.S
" 4	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 4	Tientsin	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 4	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON. The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 5, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 6, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Capt. T. Suruga, will be despached from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Singan, Capt. M. McDonald, will leave on Sunday, July 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 13, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru, Captain H. Nagano, will be dispatched on July 6. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Custom jetty at 5 p.m. on Friday, July 6. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander. Agents.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Hawai Maru Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched from on July 17, at ———Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, ———on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4047.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.--The Str. Kiangfoo Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, July 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, July 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findeison, will leave on Friday, July 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 6, at about 12 o'clock midinght. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, DALNY and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shaohsing, Captain H. J. Hobbs, will leave on Thursday, July 5, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. MacKenion, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 7, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 10, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDwell, will leave on Wednesday, July 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN, DALNY and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung Wharf on July 15, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, and 4047.

TSINGTAO & TIENTSIN.--The Str. Taichi Maru, Capt. H. Ueda, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 21 at ----- The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ------- on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

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YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 28, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUZEN MARU ...	5,500	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	July 7
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	July 10
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 14
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	July 17
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	July 21

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	July 13

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INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21

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TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 1330 — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916. and until further notice

Mail 101 B. a.	Mail 3. B. a.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. a.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1980	1020
2245	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2250	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1650	710
(00	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1900	520	2300	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2300	.	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. a.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. a.	Local 6.
725	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1130	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
746	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Isangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1831	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	845
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	755	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	033	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	330	1256
1554	316	—	377	dep. Liucheng dep.	—	130	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2334	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1158	833	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1412
1647	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1646	923
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	620
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Liucheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Liucheng a.	810	1410	2100
1000	1456	2250	a. Tsiningchow d.	520	1125	1858	630	1219	1900	a. Tsochuang d.	700	1300	1950

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

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300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

‖300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

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By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

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SWEDISH PAPER

Shanghai's Greatest Fourth Put On Record Yesterday

(Continued from Page 1)

emphasise our welcome to them, and this will be extended immediately after all join in three cheers for the President of the United States, which I now have the great honor of proposing, the cheering to be lead by Lieutenant Swan."

Military and civilians joined enthusiastically in the cheers for President Wilson and the troops stood at attention while the band played the National Anthem. Mr. Sammons then introduced the Allied Consuls-General—in the order of their seniority, Belgium, Japan, Great Britain, Cuba, Italy, Portugal and France, and they were cheered heartily by the crowd. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Judge Lobingier were also introduced, as were Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, and Major Trueman of the S.V.C. The volunteers then marched away and disbanded, the majority returning to the consulate for the remainder of the reception.

Reception at Club

At 1 o'clock a large gathering of Americans and their allied and neutral friends filled the new American Club rooms on Nanking Road for their formal opening. A buffet tiffin and special refreshments were served. Mr. Sutterle, president of the club, made the opening address.

Mr. Sutterle spoke as follows:

"In the idea that led to the creation of this Club a want was uncovered in Shanghai, which only required a start to bring, within less than nine months, what you see here today, and there are reasons to believe it is to be established permanently, as one of the social clubs of Shanghai.

"Offices close here at 5 o'clock or shortly after, dinner as a rule is after eight. The heaviest time, with nothing to do, no special engagement or place to go, is between these hours.

"To fill this want, a small private club was started, with about 30 members. Two rooms were taken and, as was then considered, elaborately furnished and equipped, a place for a few friends to congregate and pass under congenial conditions an hour or two, between the closing of office and dinner.

"A club is not so much a place, as it is an instrument of service. Its success can be gauged, by the degree to which its purpose is worth while, its underlying principles sound, and its social intercourse contributory to real fellowship.

"It soon developed there were so many others, outside of the organisers and their immediate friends, who wanted the same thing and only waited the initiative to fall in, that, the quarters we had so comfortably furnished were inadequate.

"Here was where the character of the members, and policy of this club was decided and determined upon.

"The question was to stay where we were, remain an exclusive club or get out of our comfortable home we had only just moved into and take on a large financial responsibility, beside work, to make larger quarters, that the others who were knocking to come in might be provided for, and I hope in the example set, this will always be the future policy and motto of this Club: The greatest good to the greatest number, that every gentleman in Shanghai, who is eligible, shall be welcome even if they force us again to move out of these beautiful quarters in a year or two.

"Since it has become known that we were to have large premises with greater conveniences, accommodations etc. our membership rapidly increased. We had last month over 50 candidates come up for election, and our membership now is 166.

"Though the worth of a club cannot be measured merely by an edifice, elegant in appointment, and compelling in architectural treatment, as a matter of both civic and proprietary pride a club is justified in every effort put forth to acquire a home of distinctive character, thoroughly expressive of the purpose for which it is created.

"Clubs both large and small play such an important part in modern life that it is almost impossible to outline any suggestions likely to prove of real helpfulness, so long as no two organisations embrace the same activity.

Aims of The Club

"This club is, and no doubt always will be, essentially different from and not compete with, or detract from other Shanghai clubs. In the same way, the Race Club, the Shanghai Club, the French Club each serve their purpose. What we have, and what is latent, in the other clubs is domesticity.

"While it lies within the realm of possibility to clothe a large clubhouse with that quality there is less likelihood of success attending the effort. Homelikeness, therefore, would seem to be distinctly a prerogative of the small clubhouse, and appropriately so, as the relations of the members of a small organisation, one to another, is as a rule more intimate and 'homey' than in a large club.

"I personally can say, that I have made not only more acquaintances but more friends in the nine months' existence of this Club than I have in the nine previous years and I have got closer to the old ones.

"The whole atmosphere of a small clubhouse should suggest conviviality. In these rooms we have tried to follow these lines, something homelike, everything to help along what would add to restfulness, after a day's business, to the comforts, pleasures and amusements of the members.

"These quarters may not be from a point of size, and architectural pretentiousness, on a par with some of the other clubs in Shanghai, but, we feel satisfied for cosy, comfortable homelike conveniences, accommodation and amusements, this club will be second to none, and as more than compensation for the absence of pretentiousness it is, however, possibile and entirely commendable to invest a small clubhouse with originality.

"One member of the House Committee will be on duty each day to act as host, to introduce members, to see that every attention is given to the inner workings of the Club, to study by experience what alterations or additions will add to the club's attractions, and these recommendations will be acted upon, until the club becomes a second home to the members, which members will patronise more often and from which a greater return will be received for dues paid than in any other Club, and where more congenial good fellows will be found than any other place in Shanghai.

"For these reasons we believe that it will only be a question of a short time when even the limits and accommodations of our new premises will be overtaxed and if this should ever come, then the want will be firmly established and the membership so large, with sufficient evidence of further increase, that it will be possible to construct if necessary our own premises.

"While it is the American Club and the majority of members will always be Americans, due to the nationality of the great majority of the organisers and the unfortunate trait in Shanghai of birds of a feather flocking together, we want this club to be a Shanghai Club, where Shanghai-ites as represented by the good fellows of Shanghai will congregate. If this club can make of its members Shanghai-ites first, to take a local interest in Shanghai, then it will accomplish something worth while.

"We have in our membership, including Americans, representatives of all the Allied and Neutral countries.

"I have great pleasure in advising that the Hon. Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of the U. S. Court for China, has done us the honor to become our first Honorary Member and will head the list, which we hope will include all the present and future diplomatic, consular and judicial representatives in China, also distinguished visitors.

"I have received advices of the acceptance by Governor General Harrison of the Philippine Islands of an honorary membership and also that the Governor General in wishing us success is forwarding his autographed photograph, a large silk flag for interior decoration and a regulation flag for our flag staff.

"It would be lacking in gratitude, if I did not, on behalf of the members of the American Club, express our appreciation of the few members who by hard work at the neglect of their own business made this transformation in the remarkably short time of less than two months.

"Everything you see here, including furniture and fixtures, has been thought out, in harmony, and I am sure I am right in saying good taste, manufactured, put in place in that short time, and I have great pleasure in repeating that the members individually and as a body recognise and appreciate what has been done for them.

"Now, gentlemen, I have great pleasure in extending a cordial welcome to all and announcing that these premises of the American Club of Shanghai are formally opened for the use of the members and their friends."

Consul-General Sammons replied and Consul-General Siffert of Belgium, Senior Consul, thanked the club in behalf of the other Consuls and wished the organisation all success. The reception closed at 3 o'clock.

Huge Crowd At Game

A tremendous crowd was out to see the Shanghai and Navy baseball teams play the annual Independence Day game for the Challenge Cup, won last year by the Brooklyn players. Members', visitors', and Navy stands were filled to the limit of their capacity and the crowd overflowed the temporary seats and lined both sides of the field. Never was greater nor more vociferous enthusiasm seen and heard at a ball game in Shanghai than during the 12 exciting innings in which Shanghai won the cup. Consul-General Sammons donned a cap and pitched the first ball and after the game presented the trophy to Capt. Wilhoit with a fitting speech before the grand stand. The spectators and players then stood while the band played the Star Spangled Banner and the flag was lowered—sunset for a perfect day.

At The Astor House

The great event of the evening, was the dinner and dance at the Astor House, or rather, one should say the dinner and dances, for Chairman F. W. Sutterle of the Evening Entertainment Committee had arranged for three separate dancing floors. One was in the lobby. This was the first one you ran into. The second was in the Palm Court and the third was in the ballroom. All were liberally patronised. In fact the Astor House never before in its long and tempestuous career has had such a throng as it had last night. The lobby, court and ball room were masses of allied bunting in which the Stars and Stripes was prominent, and greenery.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Sutterle unveiled a surprise which his committee had prepared for the guests. All the allied national airs were played and at the end, came the Star Spangled Banner. As this was played a curtain was drawn, up in the balcony, and, amid most enthusiastic cheering, Miss Gloria Fonda of the Frawley Company was revealed garbed as Columbia.

Another popular feature was the huge marimbaphone which Ted Sanborn, accompanied by Harry Warren at the piano, introduced. Mr. Sanborn came out with the Frawley company but as they are not producing vaudeville here, he has been playing at The Crest. His entertainment last night was a treat to all who heard it, and especially to those who danced to his music.

Many large dinner parties were given, the principal one perhaps being that of Consul-General Sammons who had as his guests all the officers of the division of interned American naval vessels, members of the consulate staff and other American officials from the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture at Washington and a large number of visiting business men now temporarily in Shanghai.

There were several other special dinners in the evening. One was given at the Carlton, where the food, music and decorations were of the best. Dinner was served in the ballroom and there was dancing between courses and afterwards. Notwithstanding the big affair at the Astor the attendance was large.

Another was that at the Kalee Hotel where a very attractive special menu was served to guests and many of their friends from outside. The menu cards were very pleasingly gotten up, tastefully decorated and the courses arranged into an acrostic spelling out the name "Washington."

Shanghai Team Wins Cup In Wild 12-Inning Battle, 11-7

Well, it was a wild, tempestuous day on the ball field yesterday.

For twelve thrill-crammed, circus featured innings the Navy and Shanghai battered away at each other in the struggle for the Challenge Cup; then the land forces opened a breach and poured in the four runs that gave them the silverware. Final count—11 to 7.

A crowd of about three thousand jammed stands and foul lines and strained their vocal apparatus during the melee. Consul-General Sammons pitched the first ball and presented Capt. Wilhoit with the cup after the game.

There were features galore, but the outstanding bits were Wilhoit's race to the stands for a foul fly, Luna's wonderful pegging from left field, Holliday's one hand running stab of Scott's daisy trimmer in the fifth and Sokall's attempt to steal second base with the bases full. The Navy left fielder cut one run off at the plate and put three other perfect throws into the catcher's hands, preventing at least two more runs and holding runners to the sacks. He had also one circus catch and a desperate try for another to his credit.

The hitting was fast and furious, three loud homers and four three-baggers being chalked up. Shanghai notched an even score of safe blows for the day. Tinkham held the sailors to nine safeties.

Shanghai started the scoring in the second, when three hits and a couple of errors produced three runs. Navy came back strong in their half with five runs.

Scott, first up, hit to left. Collins made first on the fielders choice and Scott was safe at second. Leonard clouted one to the club house for three bases, counting two. Glover struck out. Luna lifted a high foul and Wilhoit literally picked it off the grandstand screening after a terrific sprint. McGhee hit a homer over center. Conrad walked, went to third on a passed ball and scored on Clapp's wild throw.

Wilhoit's round trip drive and two singles tied the count in the third. In the fifth Shanghai forged into the lead when Clapp hit, stole second, made third on Scott's throw and scored on Wilhoit's sacrifice fly. Bristow hit for three bases and Ollerdessen for one to make it 7 to 5.

Navy got one in the sixth on hits by Leonard and Luna and knotted the count with Conrad's home run in the seventh. From then on to the last things were even. Tinkham struck out seven men in the next four innings.

Wilhoit began the 12th with a hit to center and went to second on a passed ball. Woods hit to left. Luna made a great shot to Glover but Cy was ahead of it. Bristow flied to Stephenson. Ollerdessen drove for three bags, scoring Woods. Sokall was safe when Collins bobbled his grounder and took second when Brennen missed the throw. Tinkham made it two out, Collins to Brennen, and Sokall reached third. Bills hit to right, scoring the final run. Holliday walked. Clapp hit to left and another of Luna's bulls-eyes held Bills at third. Wilhoit flied to Conrad.

Navy went out one, two, three, and the game was over.

The crowd stood while the band played the Star Spangled Banner and the flag was lowered.

The score:

Shanghai

	AB	R	H	HO	A	E
Bills, 2b.	7	0	3	1	4	0
Holliday, ss.	6	0	1	0	1	0
Clapp, 3b.	7	1	2	0	1	1
Wilhoit, 1b.	6	2	3	14	0	0
Woods, cf.	5	2	2	3	0	0
Br'stow, c.	6	2	2	12	1	0
Ollerdessen, lf.	5	2	4	4	0	0
Sokall, rf.	6	2	0	1	0	0
Tinkham, p.	6	0	2	1	3	1
Totals	54	11	20	36	10	2

Navy

	AB	R	H	HO	A	E
Conrad, cf.	5	2	2	4	0	0
Stephenson, 3b.	6	0	1	4	5	1
Brennen, 1b.	5	0	0	11	0	2
Scott, c, rf.	5	1	1	6	1	3
Collins, 2b.	5	1	0	1	1	1
Leonard ss.	5	2	2	1	4	1
Hover, rf, c.	5	0	0	6	2	0
Luna, lf.	5	0	2	2	1	0
McGhee, p.	5	1	1	1	3	1
Totals	46	7	9	36	17	9

By innings:

Shanghai 0 3 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4=11

Navy .... 0 5 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0= 7

Home runs—McGhee, Wilhoit, Conrad. Three base hits—Leonard, Bills, Bristow, Ollerdessen. Two base hit—Holliday. Sacrifice hits—Wilhoit. Stolen bases—Bills 2, Clapp, Woods, Bristow, Ollerdessen 2, Tinkham 2. Bases on balls—off Tinkham 1, off McGhee 2. Wild pitches—McGhee, Tinkham. Passed balls—Scott 2, Bristow, Glover. Struck out—by McGhee 9, by Tinkham 12. Double play—Glover to Stephenson.

Umpires—Winters and LaFleche.

THE FOURTH IN CANTON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Canton, July 4.—Americans are celebrating the Fourth with sports, fireworks and a picnic to Pakhoktung.

Obituary

Reuter's Service

London, July 2.—The death is announced of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the well-known actor manager.

BRITISH FOOD SECRETARY

London, July 2.—The Press bureau announces that Mr. J. R. Clynes, Labor M.P. for North-east Manchester, has has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

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All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

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Solo Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (illegible) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.00	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.15	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	1.31	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.31
TANYANG dep.	12.05	8.03	14.20	15.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.49	15.07	17.18	18.22	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.40
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	3.18.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R.	Express R.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.30	T.P.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10	Second Day	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	11.30	P.M.R.	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	0.31	T.P.R.	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	15.00	Second Day	..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20		..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	16.55	22.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.05	9.32	12.59	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.24	13.40	16.53	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	11.42	14.52	17.54	20.30	3.00
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	12.49	15.53	18.51	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.48	13.50	14.08	16.55	19.25	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.35	18.55	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	12.10	14.40	18.20	19.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.43	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	19.37	20.22	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.50	8.39	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	6.38	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	9.31	21.41
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.50	8.10	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	19.46	22.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Sicawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14 34	....	....	....
Lunghua Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.38*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghua Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Songkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.35	12.10	....	15 28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18 57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16	....	16 45	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13 20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang Au dep.	9.00	11.49	14 04	16.10	....	17 55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14 15	16.04
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.32
Chang Au dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10 40	....	12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8 00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Songkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.18	17.49	....
Lunghua Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.58*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*19.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.33*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*19.50*	....
Lunghua Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17 22	18.32	....
Sicawei dep.	....	....	....	11.58	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield dep	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8 30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7 .5	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow... ..	dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11 35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11 55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.2?	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 483

China Sea

Shanghai District—Yangtsze River

Liu Creek Towards Vine Point—Positions of Surveying Beacons to be re-arranged

NOTICE is hereby given that a re-arrangement of the positions of the Surveying Beacons on the banks of the Yangtsze River between Liu Creek and Vine Point will shortly be commenced, and until further notice the positions of these beacons, as indicated on Marine Department Charts Nos. 2 and 3, should not be used for purposes of navigation.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

COAST INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Shanghai, 4th July, 1917.

Outport Orders

receive special attention.

Great care is taken in packing and shipping: Goods despatched by first steamer after receipt of order.

High-Class
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Our Prices Are Cheapest

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at last year's prices,

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U. S. "Champion" Tennis Shoes.

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119 Szechuen Road.

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DENTAL-SURGEONS
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Philadelphia, U.S.A.,
Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles
And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
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13700

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The Marco Polo Scarf.

Price Prepaid: $4.25
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Brady, A. A.
Burrett, F. J.
Gubbay, D. M.
Morgan, G. J. W.

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Benjamin, S. S. (ab)	Myers, H.
Clark, H. J.	Nielsen G.
Crighton, P.	Ollendessen, H. B.
Crossley, F. H. (ab)	Platt C. H. C. (ab)
Curry, R. A.	Pirie, W. G.
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Endicott, R. E.	Read, W. A.
Gubbay, S. M. S.	Shaw, C. R.
Hayim Ellis.	Souter, H. P. (ab)
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Hummel, R. Ure	Toeg. S. E.
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Joseph, J. M.	Vernon, T. C.
Judah, J. J.	White, C. J.
Kadoorie, Sir E. (ab)	Worcester, W. G.
Kadoorie, R. E.	Secretary, F. B. Walker.

14370

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24b Klangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.
14188

Special Notice

of the

Yoh Yi Helpless Boys' & Girls' School

No. 7 Passage No. 415, Rue Ratard, Shanghai.

The undersigned warmly thanks those Allies and Americans who gave liberal donations to the above school during the past few months and the second half-year of 1916. Owing to the critical situation of the school's finances, their continued help is earnestly requested.

(Signed) MISS GLADYS E. LOH,
Principal & Treasurer.
14322

New Wooden Steamers

FOR SALE

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MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

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NOTICE

During the absence of Mr. J. S. Dolan, Mr. G. R. Henkel will be in charge and sign the firm as manager.

CHINA & JAVA EXPORT CO.
J. S. DOLAN, Manager.
Shanghai, July 3rd, 1917.
14372

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2450.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Assistant Master or Mistress in the Public School for Chinese on the following terms:—

For an Assistant Master, Pay Tls. 200 per mensem. For an Assistant Mistress, Pay Tls. 165 per mensem.

Candidates should possess a certificate from the British Board of Education showing that he or she has been professionally trained for not less than two years in a recognised training college for teachers, and should be able to teach mathematics, drawing and vocal music.

Applications should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, June 28, 1917.
14337

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AMERICAN CARGO

WIRE NAILS, sizes from 1 inch to 6 inches.
CORRUGATED IRON, packed in cases.
3' × 7' gauge 24-26-30.
WHITE ZINC in tins of 28 lbs.
PALE RAW BOILED LINSEED OIL AND TURPENTINE.
in tins of 5, 10, and 50 gallons.
also supplies
PORTLAND CEMENT.
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PORTLAND CEMENT.
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14316

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PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

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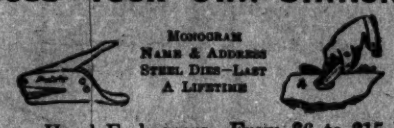

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Hand-tailored, American Styles for hottest weather.
White Serge, Shantung Silk, White Drill, Flannels
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ASK FOR FREE SAMPLES

We are prepared to submit Free Samples of the Cigarettes we manufacture to any one requesting them, because we realize that by this means alone, can our prospective customers appreciate the HIGH STANDARD of PURITY and QUALITY of our products.

ASK FOR THEM TODAY.

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Order early as only a limited supply came to hand.

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Maravillas de J. S. M.	in boxes of 25	$19.00
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34 Nanking Road.
143004

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"Yawata Maru"

Book your orders for same at once as no more are expected for some time.

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A large sitting room with Bedroom and Bath room attached, suitable for a married couple
Phone 1946

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14358 J.14.

WESTERN DISTRICT: to let furnished flat of two rooms with bathroom. Also one bedroom with bathroom, suitable for bachelor. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.
14369 J.10.

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, suitable for married couples or bachelors, with board, in quiet British house. Terms moderate. 12-a Quinsan Gardens.
14361 J.5.

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Tls. 975 wanted for a speculative business (Infinitesimal Risk). Profits estimated Tls. 25,000. Results this year. Only parties who have immediate cash, apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.
14360 J.5.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
14350

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUNG MAN (British) would like to join a private tennis club. Full particulars to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.
14377 J.6.

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FOREIGN LADY seeks position as steno-typist from the first of August. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.
14387 J.6.

WANTED, situation by an American engineer, five years' experience in the Orient. Familiar with general construction and conditions in the Far East. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.
14328 J.6.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.
14134

YOUNG LADY (British) wishes to accompany lady on trip during summer, or would take care of a child. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.
14364 J.7.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, immediately, well-qualified male stenographer to serve as private secretary. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
14374 J.6.

WANTED, young Chinese, qualified in both English and Chinese, to work as clerk in a law office. Good opportunity for the study of the law. Must come from good family. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.
14368 J.8.

WANTED, competent and well-qualified interpreter for law office. When applying, please give full particulars and references. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.
14368 J.8.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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WANTED. YOU to make yourself efficient—of more value to yourself as an employee or employer. "For the sake of the man you want to be" learn more. Know touch-typewriting, shorthand, accounts (any kind), Insurance, Secretarial Duties, Business Correspondence, Correct English, etc. *To earn more make yourself worth more.* Write to us *now* for our free 72 page bulletin and particulars. The American School of Correspondence, Dept. 4, 34 Nanking Road.
14336

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14378 J.6

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.
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